

Los Angeles Times

MRS. HELEN M. LOWELL, AN AGED LADY, WANTS BIG DAMAGES.

NANCY HANKS TROTTED A MILE IN 2:04 ON A REGULATION TRACK.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

TWELVE PAGES.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

4:15 O'CLOCK A.M.

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CABRILLO DAY.

San Diego Celebrates Her Anniversary.

Historic Representation of the Land-
ing of the Discoverer.

Grand Parade, Followed by Exer-
cises at the Pavilion.

Addresses by Gov. Markham, Senator Del
Valle and Others—A Banquet
Closes the First Day of
the Fiesta.

By Telegram to the Times.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 28.—[Special.]
San Diego is in holiday attire today,
and the entire town turned out to cele-
brate one of the greatest events in her
history, the landing of the Portuguese-
Spanish voyager in San Diego Bay 350
years ago.

For the past two days every train
running into San Diego has been
crowded, and on Tuesday it became
necessary for the Santa Fe to double up
its service. Six trains in all were sent
in from Los Angeles, and all were
crowded. There were fifty coaches in

this afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock,
when she steamed into the harbor, and
was greeted with a salute. The San
Francisco did not get back from the
Hawaiian Islands in time to take part,
nor did the Democrita put in an appear-
ance to represent the Mexican govern-
ment, as was expected.

Aside from these little disappoint-
ments the celebration came off accord-
ing to programme. The city was pro-
fusely and handsomely decorated, and
the people of San Diego have reason to
be proud of their celebration, and the
manner in which they looked after the
comfort and pleasure of their guests.

The Committee of Arrangements, headed
by Gen. Eli H. Murray, were indefatiga-
ble in their efforts to please, and ac-
quitted themselves very creditably, in-
deed.

THE PROCESSION.

An Imposing Street Parade—The Line of
March.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 28.—[Special.]
Shortly before 11 o'clock Cabrillo, with
his followers, landed from their caravel,
near the old Excelsior boat house, be-
tween D and E streets, when the pro-
cession formed in the following order:

Cyclists on decorated wheels.
Mounted police.
Mexican Military Band.
Grand Marshal Brig. Gen. J. T. Crittenden
and staff.

Governors, admirals, generals and other
distinguished guests in carriages.

First Division.

Marshal Col. Elmer Otis, U.S.A., command-
ing, and staff.

Band—First cavalry, United States Army.
Co. C, Tenth United States Infantry.

Battalion of sailors and marines, United
States squadron.

Co. A and B, Ninth Regiment, N.G.C.

Naval reserves, N.G.C.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Corps of cadets.

Battery rapid firing guns, United States
Navy.

Second Division.

Marshal W. D. Woolwine commanding, and
staff.

City Guard Band.

Knights Templars.

Knights of Pythias.

Concordia Taverners.

San Jacinto Band.

Flores.

Native Sons of the Golden West.

Knights.

Third Division.

Marshal Don Francisco Pico and staff.

Ontario Band.

Spanish Americans.

Cabrillo and companions.

Organized Indians.

Miscellaneous Indian visitors.

Fourth Division.

Marshal Brig. Gen. Datus E. Coon and staff.

Veteran Drum Corps.

Decorated vehicles, wagons, carriages, etc.

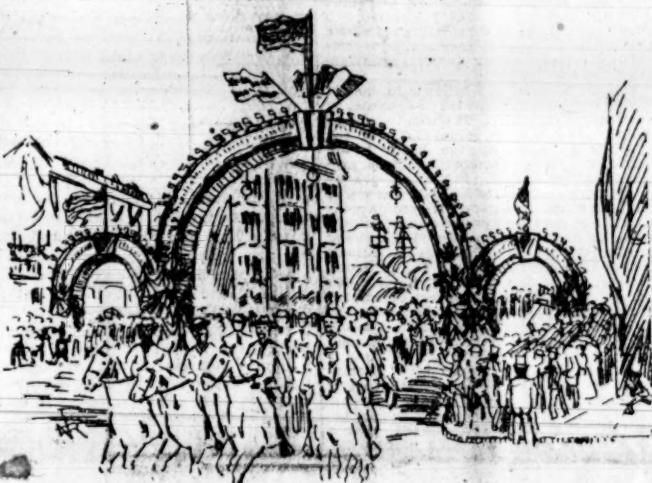
The line of march was from foot of D
street, east on D to Third, north on
Third to C, east on C to Sixth, south on
Sixth to H, west on H to Fifth street,
north on Fifth to D, west on D past the
reviewing stand to Front street, where
the procession disbanded. On the re-
viewing stand were Gen. McCook, Capt.
Pickering of the Charleston, Gov. Tor-
res and staff, Gen. Johnson and staff,
and other prominent visitors and citi-
zens. The streets along the line of
march were crowded throughout.

There was not the slightest accident,
nor was there a hitch or break of any
kind in the programme.

AT THE PAVILION.

Addresses by Gov. Markham, Senator Del
Valle and Others—A Banquet
Closes the First Day of
the Fiesta.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 28.—[Special.]
Long before the hour for the opening
of the exercises the pavilion was com-



The parade coming up D street, sketched by The Times illustrator.

all, and all were filled, making at least
3000 people. Then, too, all the "back
country," of which San Diego is so
proud, turned out in force, and in con-
sequence, when the sun rose this morn-
ing there were at least 10,000 visitors
within the corporate limits, of whom at
least 3000 were from Los Angeles.

Still, there was ample accommodation
for all, and no one wanted for adequate
lodging. The great Coronado Hotel, of
course, took a large share, and the city
hotels and lodging-houses, supplemented
by private residences, took care of the
rest.

Among prominent Los Angeles
here are Mayor Hazard, Councilmen
McGarry, Nickell, Rees, Innes and Al-
ford, City Attorney McFarland, Gen. A.
McD. McCook and staff, Col. Lee, Col.
H. C. Corbin, Maj. Chaffee, Capt. Dud-
ley and True, Dr. Huntington of the
regular army, Gen. E. P. Johnson and
staff, Capt. C. E. Thom, Don Antonio
Coronel, Senator R. F. del Valle and
others.

There was some delay in the pro-
cession forming, owing to the absence of
the Governor, and it was almost 11
o'clock before a start was made. The
landing of Cabrillo at the foot of D
street was hardly the success that was
expected, and this incident was marred
by a slight accident, which, however,
did not result seriously. A large crowd
was on the wharf, when a railing gave
way and several people were precipitated
into the water. It was necessary to
rescue two or three people in boats,
but the others walked ashore and dried
out in time to witness the procession.

Striking features of the procession
were three floats. The first was the
meeting of Cortez and Montezuma; the
second was Columbus and the third



The crowd at the Pavilion, sketched from the hotel porch.

California, with her forty-two counties
represented by young girls. One of
the most striking features of the pro-
cession was the Indian contingent. They
were fully up to the standard in
numbers and native ugliness, and being
clothed for the most part, at least the
male contingent, in native garb, beau-
tifully beaded with var-colored
paints, created a decided sensation.

There was some disappointment over
the failure of the naval section of the
display to materialize according to the
advance notices. The Charleston was
in the bay on time, and was duly rig-
ged out in bunting and flags. The Baltimore
arrived outside the heads late Tuesday
evening, but as she did not have a pilot
on board who knew the harbor very
well the captain was afraid to venture
in during the darkness, and as the tide
was not favorable for crossing the bar,
the vessel drawing nineteen and a half
feet, she was compelled to wait until

fortably filled, probably 5000 people
being in it and on the adjacent side-
walks, and when the exercises com-
menced every seat was occupied. On
the platform were Gov. Markham and
staff, Gov. Torres and staff, Gen. A.
McD. McCook and staff, Gen. E. P.
Johnson and staff, members of the local
Reception Committee and distinguished
citizens of San Diego and from abroad.
At 2:45 o'clock the exercises opened
with an eloquent invocation by Vicar-
General Adam of Monterey and Los An-
geles. Mayor Sherman of San Diego
then called the meeting to order and
extended a cordial welcome to the vis-
itors who had honored the city by their
presence, concluding by introducing
Gov. Markham, who was received with
applause.

GOV. MARKHAM'S REMARKS.

Gov. Markham, after thanking the
visitors for their presence to celebrate
the 350th anniversary of the discovery
of the bay of San Diego, excused him-
self from going into the historical feat-

ures of the celebration, saying that he
would leave that branch of the subject
to the distinguished gentleman who had
been selected as the orator of the day.
Gov. Markham said that he preferred
rather to speak of the San Diego of to-
day than the San Diego of 350 years
ago. It seemed but yesterday since
San Diego had put on her metropolitan
garb. Less than ten years ago there
were less than 3000 people in the
whole district of San Diego, and there
were few buildings of even mod-
erate importance, but there was
one thing that San Diego had,
and that was her noble band of pio-



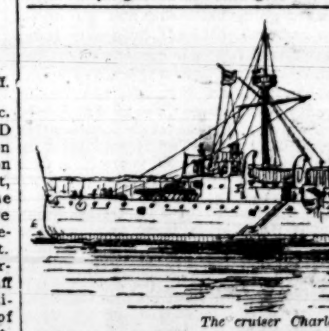
As the Governor of Upper California remarked to the Governor of Lower California: "This is a big day for San Diego."

neers, who had never tired in their ex-
ertions for San Diego, and if their full
expectations had not been fully real-
ized, it was only a question of time
when they would be. Gov. Markham
then paid a high compliment to the har-
bor of San Diego, which he said, was of
all others, the ideal haven of rest for
the sailor. He briefly outlined the
progress of the city and county, and
said that if the Nicaragua Canal or any
other water way between the Atlantic
and Pacific is constructed, there is no
estimating the importance of San
Diego. The Governor concluded his
remarks by returning his thanks for the
honor conferred upon him in asking
him to preside over the meeting, and
was generously applauded.

SENATOR DEL VALLE'S ORATION.

Gov. Markham then, in a few re-
marks in which he paid the gentleman
a high compliment, introduced Hon. R.
F. del Valle of Los Angeles as orator of
the day.

Senator del Valle, who stepped for-
ward, was greeted with applause and
delivered an eloquent address. The
speaker, after referring to the discovery
of the bay of San Diego by Cabrillo and
the greater event, the discovery of
America by Columbus, the celebration
of which would be held next month,
gave a brief résumé of the inception
and carrying out of the great enter-



The cruiser Charleston at anchor in the bay.

prise. He paid a high tribute to the
venturous explorers of old, who did so
much to advance the science of naviga-
tion and gave such an impetus to the
advance of civilization. The discovery
of America was the first link in the
chain which led up to the present high
state of civilization. The second link
was the conquest of Mexico by Cortez,
which was added to the possessions of
Spain. The speaker gave an account
of the expeditions and discoveries of
this daring explorer.

Coming down to the discovery of Cal-
ifornia the speaker gave a detailed ac-
count of Cabrillo's expedition, which re-
sulted in the discovery of San Diego
Bay, pointing out the place where the
landing was made, a discovery by this
modest Portuguese sailor in the ser-
vice of Spain, which had rendered pos-
sible the great achievement, which had
been made, and which had been so
truthfully and allegorically portrayed to-
day. He then gave the details of the
voyage up the Coast, naming the points
at which the party stopped, and which
could be traced in his writings. The
work of other explorers was given in
detail up to 1602, when nine-
teen expeditions had been sent
from Mexico. Another era commenced
in 1768, when an edict was issued by
the sovereign of Spain for an expedi-
tion to seek forth for the civilization of
the Indian tribes that inhabited the
California coast by the establishment of
missions, and the following year the
banner of Spain was again planted at
San Diego, which seemed to be a cen-
tral point to which all these expeditions
turned.

The speaker paid a high tribute to
Father Junipero Serra, the founder of
the missions of California, twenty-one
of which were erected by the friars at
the most beautiful points in the country.
The speaker then referred to the work
of the pilgrim fathers and the
benefits which had accrued to
civilization, finally culminating in the
Declaration of Independence in
1776, which has given to the world
a greater number of governments for
and by the people than were ever be-
fore in the history of the world. The
speaker pointed out the great benefits
which had resulted from the discoveries
of these great explorers, the greatest
when results are considered, in the

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

The programme of the first day of the
Cabrillo celebration at San Diego was suc-
cessfully carried out in the presence of
great crowds of enthusiastic spectators....
San Francisco and Oakland were winners in
the ball games.... Ex-Senator Platt, Hon.
Warner Miller, Whitehead Reid and others
addressed an immense mass-meeting in New
York city.... The California Sixth Senatorial
District case is on argument before the State
Supreme Court.... The smuggler Halcyon is
reported to have landed her contraband goods
at the Hawaiian Islands.... The case of Labor
Commissioner Peck has again been post-
poned.... The steamer Watertown was burned
near Lynn, Mass., but passengers and crew
escaped.... Proposals have been issued by
the Navy Department for the construction of
two battleships.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

A crook gave the Sheriff's office the slip,
but was recaptured.... A young man trying
to ascertain how long he can live on the
desert.... Rousing Republican meetings were
held last night.... A train was wrecked on
the San Gabriel line last night.... Lively rac-
ing at Santa Ana.... The San Bernardino
Trustees and Board of Education at war.

history of the world, and paid a grace-
ful compliment to the representative of
the Mexican government who was
present vying with us in the celebra-
tion of an event which had resulted in
such great benefits to the entire human
race. Senator del Valle concluded
with a glowing tribute to the memory
of Cabrillo and closed amid a burst of
applause, having spoken for forty-five
minutes.

THE POEM.

After a selection by the Mexican band
Gov. Markham introduced ex-United
States Minister R. M. Daggett, who,
after a few preliminary remarks, read
the following original poem:

O time! unclasp the volumes of the years,
That we may scan today the acts of one
Who left his footprints on the centuries;
That we may write anew on brassy plates
The fading record of a hero's deeds.
The half-told story of Cabrillo's life.

Long ere the dauntless Cook in British oak
Dropped from the midday midnight of the
pole.

And bent his course through unmapped
tropic seas:

Before Vancouver, brave as he was just,
With fruitful hand on Micronesian isles.

Left peace and blessing where his anchors
fell.

Ere Drake, half pirate, but stout English all,
Swept round the frosty cape in bold em-
prise.

And saw the sun set through the Golden
Gate.

Before Vizcaino, bred to sword and creed,
With tanned priests and sturdy men-at-

arms.

Adventured north, and at La Playa reared
A sheeted temple on the yellow sands.

Where, chording to Te Deum Laudamus,
Thundered the solemn anthem of the waves;

Ere Danish Beheading opened the Polar gate,
And went to sleep upon an Arctic isle:

Ere Gaetano's lofty caravel,
Bound for Malacca and the Isles of Spice,

Found haven in the eight Hawaiian seas,
Thence signalled by the gleam of Pele's

torch:

Aye, long before good Sera raised the
cross.

And blessed it where grim Loma shields
the shore;

E'en while De Soto struggled through the
maze

Of pathless forest and deluding stream,
To greet the Mississippi and his grave.

Cabrillo, seizing danger by

Of sunken reefs, of tempest-tattered sails,
Of beeting clouds and perils that beset
These bold invaders of a new-found world.
When danger pressed them humbly told
Their heads
And made brave vows, too often left unpaid;
And when the sails hung listless from the masts,
Or kindly breezes braced the steady helm,
They thronged the decks and talked of
Moorish wars;
Of Aztec groans and Alvarado's fleet;
The greed of Cortez and his golden spoil;
Of Pizarro and the Incas' wrongs;
Of Ponce de Leon and the land of flowers,
Where wept the fountain of eternal youth;
Of wild Ximenes and his Amazons,
With spears gleaming and begirt with
gold;
Of bold Balboa, first by fate decreed
To lead the surges of the sunset seas;
The western way to India and Cathay;
The deadly typhoon and engulfing wave,
And savage hordes on mid-sea islands
found.
Their swart limbs weighted down with
priceless pearls,
And then they touched the tuncful string,
And sang
Of love and war, and prowess of the Cid,
And thus of daff and de Niza's Cibola:

"The fields are green, the skies are bright,
And feast and music charm the night,
In Cibola, in Cibola.
"The brown-armed maids are lithe and
fair,
With cheek of dawn and midnight hair,
In Cibola, in Cibola.
"The palaces are laced with gold,
And silver for a smile is sold,
In Cibola, in Cibola.
"Rare are the fruits and sweet the flowers,
And love makes captive of the hours,
In Cibola, in Cibola.
"What desert shields, what mountain
hides,
What limits bound, what stream divides
This Cibola, this Cibola?

"We seek it on the ocean tides,
He finds it who the billows rides,
This Cibola, our Cibola.
Ferrelo, wise in problems of the deep,
With skillful hand first winged the caravel
To story Lucas, point of wave-backed
blade
Sheathed in the scabbard of the southern
sea,
Thence north to Cedros, and through bat-
tling waves
To San Diego's strong, all-sheltering arms;
And onward thence past Catalina's cliffs,
And lies that skirt the coast of Barbara,
To Monterey; and past the Farallones,
Where merging streams, by cloud-clad
fountains fed,
Bring down their golden largesse to the seas:
Past Reyes, Arena, and the wooded coasts
That flaunt their leaty wealth in amber
skies.
To Mendocino, where Alaskan winds
Rang blast of evil, and Cabrillo, racked
With mortal hurt and half-accomplished
aim,
Turned sadly southward, dreaming of green
slopes
In tropic climes, and balmy scents of spring,
And eyes that saddened with his farewell
kiss
Lay on his glass of life; his end drew near:
With muffled feet his comrades felt the
decks;
And when at last they saw the morning sun
illumine the crests of Ynez and Rafael,
With touch as gentle as the breath of June,
And hearts that took the burden from their
brows,
To San Miguel they bore his wasted form;
And there, with tears and simple rites,
they gave
His soul to God, his stainless face to man,
His shrouded body to the shifting sands.
Hark! let to the wall down the centuries
sing—
Like winter winds moaning through shiv-
ering fern
A chant faintly caught from the couch of
the dying
With prayers of pale priests and the sob-
bing of men,
Still swell the weird voices; the surges of
ocean
Troop solemnly by while the masses are
And hearts rent with anguish and manly
emotion
Intone in sad whispers the dirge of the
dead.
O lone was the isle where was left in the
keeping
Of wild wind and breakers this knight of
the wave!
Though angels alone know the place of his
sleeping
His fame will endure without tablet or
grave.
AN OYATION TO GOV. TORRES.
At the conclusion of the poem, which
was received with applause, Gov. Mark-
ham stated that he desired to make an
innovation in the programme which had
been handed him. There was present
a distinguished citizen of Mexico, a
man for whom all Americans entertained
a high regard, and who, so far as he had
heard, had always treated Americans
well in his borders. He asked this
gentleman to make a few remarks to
the audience, or at least to allow him-
self to be presented to the assemblage.
The first gentleman had positively
refused to do so, but as to the latter he
could do that without his permission.
He then led to the front of the platform
Gov. Luis Torres of Lower California,
who was received with an outburst of
applause which testified to the high es-
teem in which the gentleman is held.
Gov. Torres gracefully bowed his ac-
knowledgements and retired, after
which the Mexican band rendered the
national hymn of the sister republic,
which also called forth applause.

VICAR-GENERAL ADAM'S ADDRESS.
Vicar-General Adam was then intro-
duced by Gov. Markham, and delivered
a brief historic address, pointing out
the influence of the Catholic religion
among the early explorers and their
followers, as shown by the names of the
various points designated by them. He
showed the great work of the mission
fathers in their task of civilizing and
Christianizing the savage Indians on
this coast, which was really inaugurated
by Father Junipero Serra, who founded
the first mission at San Diego in 1769.
Father Adam showed that the mission
fathers ministered to the spiritual
wants of the Indian, but that they had
also devoted themselves to the temporal
welfare of their charges, and had not
the missions been secularized, there-
by destroying their power, the full
effect of their work would
now be apparent in California, as it is
in the sister republic of Mexico. Father
Adam made a strong plea for the res-
toration and preservation of the old
missions, and intimated the efforts of
the Los Angeles society which has been or-
ganized for that purpose. The speaker
closed with a graceful tribute to the
Stars and Stripes, emblem of reli-
gious and civil liberty.

Gov. Markham then announced that
the warships would give a search-light
exhibition this evening, and that the
vessels will be open to visitors tomor-
row afternoon from 1:30 to 7:30 p.m.
The Governor then returned thanks to
the audience for their attention and in-
cidental made a strong plea for the
amelioration of the condition of the
Mission Indians. The services closed
with the benediction by Father Adam
and the audience dispersed.

PECK'S CASE.
The Commissioner Again in Court—An-
other Postponement.
ALBANY (N. Y.) Sept. 28.—[By the
Associated Press.] Commissioner Peck
and Stenographer Rodgers appeared in
court again this afternoon. Attorney
Meegan, for the defense, asked that the
indictments be sent back to the Police
Court so that the case can be regularly
and legally tried. He said that the
secret action in the Police Court and
before the grand jury on the part of the
District Attorney was prejudicial
to the defense. The defendant was
prepared to establish his entire inno-
cence when examined before Police
Justice Gutman, but was denied that
right and the indictment was found, as
deponent believes, to embarrass him in
his defense and disgrace him in the pub-
lic eye with a view to affect election
results. Meegan said that some of the
grand jurors were incompetent and im-
proper.

District Attorney Eaton replied, argu-
ing that the charge against Peck was a
case the grand jury could competently
consider. The case went over until
Monday.

A Diamond Swindler Caught.
CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Harry Camp,
said by the police to be a notorious dia-
mond swindler, was arrested here this
afternoon while working a supposed
swindle on a local jeweler. It is said
he swindled Detroit jewelers out of
\$8000.

Treasury Purchases of Silver.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Silver aggre-
gating 586,000 ounces was offered to
the treasury today, and 165,000 ounces
were purchased at \$0.8385 to \$0.8373.

Gold for the Baltimore's Crew.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Information
was given out at the State Department
today that Minister Egan will be in
New York, October 4, with the \$75,000
in gold voted by the government of
Chile as indemnity for the Baltimore
sailors.

One Steamer Sank by Another.
BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The steamer H.
M. Whitney of the Metropolitan steam-
ship line was run into and sunk this
evening in Boston Harbor by the War-
ren line steamer Ottoman, and now lies
under water at Bird Island Flats with
two holes in her starboard side.
Neither vessel carried passengers, and
the Whitney's crew of thirty-seven men
were safely removed.

Amnesty for Mormons.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The President
has granted amnesty in the cases of
Peter Swensen and James Mortensen,
convicted in Utah of bigamy, and has
remitted the fine and costs in the case
of Clarence Sanborn, convicted in Cal-
ifornia of violating the postal laws.

Architects.
MORGAN & WALLS, ARCHT. BLDG.
cor. Franklin and New York sts.

Homeopathic Physicians.
A. S. SHORR, M.D., HOMEOPATHIST.
Office, 232 N. Main st., Macartney Block;
residence, cor. San Pedro and Adams sts.; office
hours, 11 to 12 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tel. No. 52.

Massage.
TURKISH BATHS—230 S. MAIN ST.
Vapor, sulphur, complexion, electric massage
and Hammam; special bath scientifically given;
ladies' department open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.;
lunch, all day; gentlemen's bath open day
and night.
MASSAGE, ELECTRICITY AND CHIRO-
PODIA treatment of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia,
neuritis, etc.; also something impor-
tant to ladies. Please call on MRS. ROBBINS,
at the Montrose, 108 E. Fourth st.

Unclassified.
STORAGE—ALL KINDS OF MERCHAN-
dise stored at lowest rates; advances
made; goods bought and sold on commission.
LEVIN STORAGE AND COMMISSION CO., 545
N. Main st., corner Broadway, formerly occupied by
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
NOTICE TO LADIES: LADIES' HATS
revised and altered in the latest style; de-
signed and made to order; also alterations in
existing styles. Call on MRS. ROBBINS, at the
Montrose, 108 E. Fourth st.
GASOLINE STOVES CLEANED AND RE-
paired. BLACKMAN, 408 S. Spring.

Patents.
H. T. HAZARD, JAS. R. TOWNSEND.
Inventions secured in all countries; copy-
rights, trade marks and labels. Office, room 9,
Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. 547.

California, the Governor, "The
American Navy," Admiral Gherardi, U.
S.N.; "Columbia, the Gem of the
Ocean," Prof. D. H. Morrison; "The
American Army," Gen. Joseph C. Breck-
enridge, U.S.A.; "The National Guard,"
Gen. E. P. Johnson, N.G.C.; "The
Mission Fathers," Very Rev. J. Adam;
"The Press," Charles Nordhoff; music,
military band; "The Olden Time," Hon.
R. F. del Valle; "The Pioneers," Hon.
R. M. Daggett; "The City of San Diego,"
the Mayor; "America," military band.
The banquet was attended by some
300 guests, the rest of the visitors be-
ing entertained on this side of the bay
by a band concert at the plaza, search
light exhibitions by the cruisers and an
Indian fiesta free to all.
Tomorrow's programme includes In-
dian games and dances lasting all day,
receptions on the cruisers, a yacht race
and other aquatic sports, full dress ball
at the Hotel del Coronado and theatrical
entertainments and exhibitions of Indian
camp life.

SLETCH OF CABRILLO.
The Explorer and His Varied Career on
Land and Sea.
June 27, 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo,
a native of Portugal, in the service of
Spain, in command of two vessels, the San
Salvador and Victoria, sailed northward on
a voyage of discovery from Natlidad,
Mexico. Touching at many points along the
coast of Lower California, on the 28th of



The original Cabrillo, from an old print.

September he entered the harbor of
San Diego, which he named San
Miguel. Continuing his voyage he
discovered the San Barbara Islands,
visited the adjacent coast, and pro-
ceeded northward as far as Cape
Mendocino, making frequent landings,
but without observing the Golden Gate.
His right arm having been broken before
leaving Santa Barbara Channel, and the
wound failing to yield to treatment, he re-
turned to his ship, but died on the 23d of
January 2, 1543, on the island of
Posicion (now known as San Miguel),
where his body was interred. All marks
of the burial have been obliterated
by time, and the grave cannot be
found. On the death of Cabrillo the
command of the expedition passed to Bar-
tolemeo Perello, chief pilot, who, after
some further exploration, returned to
Natlidad. The fabled land of
Cibola, with its seven wonderful cities,
in the vicinity of the lower Gila, was a
dream of the visionary friar, Marcos de
Niza. He caught a glimpse of one of the
golden cities in the summer of 1539,
and returned with a story so glowing
of what he had seen, that Gov. Coronado
fitted out an expedition the following
year for the conquest of Cibola. He led a
large force in person, with a
small scouting squadron under Hernan-
do de Alarcon to cooperate with him. No
discovery of importance was made by either.
In July, 1540, Coronado took possession of
what was supposed to be the fabled
city, but its golden cities could not be found.
For years, it was believed, however,
that they somewhere existed, and
Cortez was himself responsible for the
story, communicated to his
superior, of a nation of wealthy
Americans inhabiting an island a few days'
sail from the coast of Colima, and in 1534
Fortuna Ximenes and a party of mutineers
went in search of it. They landed in the
neighborhood of Cape St. Lucas, where
further attempts at discovery were
made. In 1602 Vizcaino sailed
northward from the Mexican coast, enter-
ing the harbor of San Miguel, which he
named San Diego, but it was not until 1769
that Alta California was finally claimed and
colonized by the establishment of Christian
missions.

NEW SHIPS AND GUNS.

Orders Issued for the Construction of Two
New Cruisers—A Monitor Cannon.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—[By the As-
sociated Press.] Under authority of
the last Naval Appropriation Bill, pro-
viding for the construction of a 9000-
ton sea-going battleship and an 8000-
ton armored cruiser, proposals today
were issued for their construction. The
battleship must have a speed average of
sixteen knots an hour and the cruiser
twenty. The speed must be maintained
successfully for several consecutive
hours on trial. The vessels must be
completed within three years from date
of contract.

The last jacket was yesterday slipped
over the breech of the thirteen-inch
rifle at Washington navy yard and the
immense piece of ordnance is now
nearing completion. The gun will be
the largest ever made in this
country by the built-up process. The
length of the gun will be 49 feet,
diameter at the breech, 49 inches;
it tapers to a thickness of 21 inches at
the muzzle. When finished the gun
will weigh 158,000 pounds. It re-
quires more than a quarter of a ton of
powder load for one discharge, but that
quantity huris a shot weighing
1000 pounds a distance of twelve or
thirteen miles at the extraordinary
velocity of 2100 feet per second. The
gun has been six months in construc-
tion.

PECK'S CASE.

The Commissioner Again in Court—An-
other Postponement.
ALBANY (N. Y.) Sept. 28.—[By the
Associated Press.] Commissioner Peck
and Stenographer Rodgers appeared in
court again this afternoon. Attorney
Meegan, for the defense, asked that the
indictments be sent back to the Police
Court so that the case can be regularly
and legally tried. He said that the
secret action in the Police Court and
before the grand jury on the part of the
District Attorney was prejudicial
to the defense. The defendant was
prepared to establish his entire inno-
cence when examined before Police
Justice Gutman, but was denied that
right and the indictment was found, as
deponent believes, to embarrass him in
his defense and disgrace him in the pub-
lic eye with a view to affect election
results. Meegan said that some of the
grand jurors were incompetent and im-
proper.

District Attorney Eaton replied, argu-
ing that the charge against Peck was a
case the grand jury could competently
consider. The case went over until
Monday.

A Diamond Swindler Caught.
CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Harry Camp,
said by the police to be a notorious dia-
mond swindler, was arrested here this
afternoon while working a supposed
swindle on a local jeweler. It is said
he swindled Detroit jewelers out of
\$8000.

ALL IN LINE.

No Discord Among New York Republicans.

Ex-Senator Platt's Vigorous Support
of President Harrison.

Warner Miller Says All Former Dif-
ferences Are Ended.

Other Campaign News—Gotham's Anti-
snappers Considering the Propriety
of Running a Municipal Ticket
Against Tammany.

By Telegram to The Times.
NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[By the As-
sociated Press.] The first Republican
mass-meeting of the Presidential cam-
paign in this city was held tonight in
Cooper Union. The hall was packed
and many could not get in. The hall
was profusely decorated with American
flags and on either side of the speakers'
stand were German and Irish flags.
The audience went wild when Thomas
C. Platt, Warner Miller and Chauncey
M. Depew came in together. Platt was
introduced as chairman and was re-
ceived with great cheering. Mr. Platt
said:

Our friends, the enemy, and our enemies
claiming to be friends, manifested much
anxiety over the lively contest at the last
National Republican Convention between
the friends of the different aspirants for the
Presidential nomination. There is nothing
to worry about. Benjamin Harrison is to-
day the representative of the grand old
Republican party, the bearer of the flag
of protection, reciprocity and honest money,
and as such we pledge him a hearty party,
unwavering loyalty and faith. Despite
frantic efforts of Cleveland, the Democratic
party cannot go into this campaign under
the lying banner of tariff reform.
As the tariff is the life of the nation, it
must have no such milk and water principles,
it substituted the tariff for revenue only
plank. On that plank the Republican party
joins issue with the Democracy. Cleveland
and Hill both agree that protection is a
cheat, but neither of them dares to endorse
absolute free trade; so they are both com-
pelled to repudiate their platform and straddle
the issue.

The Republican party believes in honest
money and no juggling with or debasing of
the national currency. It wants the silver
dollar the equal of the gold dollar, and the
paper dollar backed by the honor of the
Republic, a representative of value as pre-
cious as silver. In the darkest hour
this Nation ever saw, when gold was worth
250, the Republican party, true to its prin-
ciples, refused to compromise the Nation's
honor by paying the interest on the public
debt in greenbacks. What was the result?
United States bonds became the gilt-edged
investment of the civilized world. No
greater financial crisis has been experienced
in this country than the Democratic en-
deavor to substitute issues of irresponsible
State banks for our present national cur-
rency.

As to the so-called "Force bill," Demo-
cratic newspapers have persistently spread
through their columns for a month past all
sorts of incendiary appeals and bogus in-
formation regarding the alleged "Force
bill." There never has been a "Force bill,"
which was indorsed by the Republican
party. The man responsible for the "Force
bill" was himself responsible for the
free ballot and fair count, and that we will
have. We have fought for that right from
Bull Run to Appomattox. We paid for that
privilege \$5,000,000,000 and have 1,000,
000,000 lives, and in God's name we
will fight for it as long as a single Republi-
can remains alive within the limits of the
American Union, be it in the State of Ala-
bama or the State of New York.

Platt closed with an earnest admoni-
tion to Republicans to organize through-
out the city, State and land, and to help
with all their might to get every Republi-
can voter out on election day. For years
When the cheering which followed his
address had subsided, Platt introduced
Whitelaw Reid as the next Vice-
President of the United States, and
once more the audience broke out in en-
thusiastic applause. Mr. Reid spoke
briefly, saying in part:

It is the duty to abandon its present
prosperous security and recklessly venture
out upon the sea of chance in tariff, rec-
iprocity, banking, currency and shipping
policy. The Republic will not permit
that depends upon whether the Republican
party of the State of New York does its
full duty and exerts its full strength for
the next election. For years we have
lost to the Democratic party by a plurality of
New York from Buchanan by a plurality of
80,000. Never from that day to this have
the Democrats been able to regain those
electoral votes. The Republican party of
this State as their candidate with
united party behind them. Such lead-
ers were Seymour and Tilden, and such an
army was the Republican party. They were
nominated for the Presidency. Yet he car-
ried the State the first time by but 1047.
The next he was beaten by over 1000
votes. The Republican party of New York
ratio, and under that name leader, what
sort of majority against him ought New
York to give this time? Six weeks of in-
dividual and united effort will not do it.
We only base our campaign on what we are
going to do for ourselves, not on what we
fancy or hope the dissensions of the enemy
will do for us. Providence helps those
who help themselves.

Platt next introduced ex-Senator
Warner Miller, who spoke at some
length. All differences of opinion in the
Republican party, he declared, were
ended when the Minneapolis conven-
tion declared its choice. Whatever dif-
ferences have existed have passed
away. He traced the achievements of
the Republican party at length, and re-
futed Democratic arguments. Speak-
ing of pensions he said that the Demo-
crats were just now in favor of the
veterans and the pensioners, but he con-
tinued to be until the 9th of November.

There were loud calls for Depew, and
the great spellbinder came to the front.
He said he did not come tonight to
make a speech, but for the purpose of
convincing skeptical newspapers that
there is harmony in the Republican
party.

Brothers Miller, Platt and I got on the
opposite side of the fence at Minneapolis,
but we're as frisky as lambs in the same
lot now. The trouble with the Democratic
party is that the figure he makes he ac-
tually makes in advance and on the wrong
side. They are always trying to prove that
the country is going to the eternal bow-
wows in hot haste, especially if the Republi-
cans are in power. Figures will lie when
a liar makes them.

Mr. Depew, eulogizing the President's
course, paid a glowing tribute to Har-
rison, and a resolution was adopted de-
claring the pride of the New York Republi-
cans in their record and confidence
in the success of the party, and extol-
ling the achievements of the national
administration.

THE ANTI-SNAPPERS.

They Are Talking of Putting Up an Anti-
Tammany Ticket.
NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[By the As-
sociated Press.] Chairman W. F. Har-
rity of the Democratic National Com-
mittee has returned from Harrisburg.
A local committee of anti-snapper dele-
gates called upon him this afternoon to
confer about running a local ticket in
opposition to Tammany. Harrity has

already expressed himself as opposed
to any division in the ranks of the local
Democracy.

The anti-snappers had a long confer-
ence with the Democratic national
committee. At the end of the ses-
sion the anti-snappers had nothing to
say, but at headquarters it was said the
discussion was as to how to prepare a
thorough organization of Democratic
voters of the city of New York, together
with such incidental demonstrations
as might be necessary to arouse enthu-
siasm and stimulate them to greater ac-
tivity. It was learned on the outside
that the question of nominating a third
ticket in the city was the principal one
discussed. The committee could not
not be induced to give their assent, and
the anti-snappers finally agreed to con-
sult with their leaders. Another meet-
ing will be held Friday.

Big Democratic Barbecue.
SHELBYVILLE (Ind.), Sept. 28.—Ac-
cording to the custom of every Presi-
dential year, the Democrats of Central
and Eastern Indiana held a big barbe-
cue here today. All trains brought
large delegations. Tables spread for
10,000 people at the fair grounds cov-
ered two acres. Twelve bevens, ten
calves, fifteen sheep and 4000 loaves of
bread were provided. Gen. Adlai E.
Stevenson arrived at 11:30 o'clock and
was received at the depot by marching
clubs and conducted to the Ray House.
The reception was probably the most
enthusiastic he has received in Indiana.

Michigan People's Party.
LANSING (Mich.), Sept. 28.—The Popu-
lists convention met this afternoon.
Azariah Partridge was temporary chair-
man. Committees were appointed and
a recess taken. Only fourteen counties
were represented, and they only par-
tially. Judge Newton is the only can-
didate mentioned.

Weaver in Dixie.
GREENSBORO (N. C.) Sept. 28.—Gen.
Weaver and Mrs. Lease addressed 500
people here today and were listened to
with respectful attention.

NO NEW CASES.

The Cholera Situation at New York
Hopeful.

The ill-fated Normanna Leaves the Port
for Europe—All Arriving Ships
Now Show Clean Bills
of Health.

By Telegram to The Times.
NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—[By the As-
sociated Press.] The news from both
quarantine and the convalescent camp
at Fire Island, this morning, is encourag-
ing. At the former there are no new
cases. The patients are doing better.
All are well at Fire Island. The ill-
fated Normanna, which has been quar-
antined since the 3d inst., left for
Southampton this morning.
The White Star steamer Teutonic ar-
rived this morning from Liverpool.
The only sickness on the voyage was
that of the chief cook, who died of
heart failure. The vessel will be re-
leased from quarantine today.
The Red Star liner Nordland brings
132 first cabin and 101 second cabin
passengers. All are well.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Hamburg's Gloomy Record—The Disease
Appears at Cherbourg.

HAMBURG, Sept. 28.—[By Cable and
Associated Press.] The official figures
give forty-nine new cases and thirty
deaths from cholera yesterday, a de-
crease of fifteen cases and an increase
of seven deaths. Private reports, how-
ever, make the number of new cases
146 and the deaths fifty-seven.
CHERBOURG, Sept. 28.—Three cases
of so-called cholera are reported here.
This is now the port of arrival from
and departure to New York of the
General Transatlantic line steamers,
the change having been made because
of the prevalence of cholera in Havre.
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—There
were reported in this city yesterday
eighteen new cases of cholera, a de-
crease of two cases compared with
Monday, and three deaths against two
on Monday. Reports from the provinces
show that the epidemic continues to
decrease in virulence.

PAN-PRESBYTERIANS.

The Chinese Question Again—A Little
Misapprehension.

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—[By the As-
sociated Press.] In the Pan-Presbyter-
ian council today the question of the treat-
ment of the Chinese was referred to
different sections of the alliance, with
instructions to press the several gov-
ernments concerned upon the subject at
such times and in such manner as may
seem best. A delegation was appointed
to endeavor to induce the United States
to enter into an agreement with En-
gland, France and Germany to prevent
the sale of ardent spirits and firearms
in the New Hebrides.

It having been said in the council the
other day that the United States Gov-
ernment had stood out of the interna-
tional arrangement accepted by En-
gland and France for the prohibition of
the traffic in firearms and liquors with
the people of the New Hebrides Islands,
resolutions were adopted commenting
rather severely upon such action. Rev.
Dr. Bachman of Utah telegraphed Sec-
retary of State Foster about the matter
and received a reply today refuting the
statement and saying that the United
States Government promptly accepted
the proposal and the plan is now being
arranged. On hearing this today the
resolution was sent back to the com-
mittee.

Big Smuggling Conspiracy Disclosed.
DETROIT, Sept. 28.—R. L. Montgom-
ery of New York was arrested today on
a charge of smuggling Chinamen across
the border. He has, it is said, made a
confession implicating a number of
prominent people in Detroit, Chicago
and New York. The Government of-
ficers believe the confession will result
in the destruction of a gigantic smug-
gling conspiracy that has existed for
months.

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Chile as indemnity for the Baltimore
sailors.

A MILE IN 2:04.

Another Wonderful Feat by Nancy Hanks.

Three Seconds Lopped Off Her Regu-
lation Track Record.

The Little Mare Now Far in the Lead
as Queen of the Turf.

Doble Wins the \$5000 Prize Offered by
Bonner for 2:05 on a Regulation
Track—Other Turf
Events.

By Telegram to The Times.
TERRE HAUTE (Ind.), Sept. 28.—[By
the Associated Press.] Six thousand
people witnessed the record-breaking
events at today's races. Nancy Hanks
was driven to beat her record on a regu-
lation track of 2:07. At 4 o'clock,
after preliminary slow jogs, she ap-
peared driven by Budd Noble, accom-
panied by Frank Starr on the runner
Abe Lincoln. The weather was fair
with light breezes stirring. Walker
gave the word and the mare started at
full speed.

The first quarter was made in 31.
She went as steady as a clock. Up the
back stretch there was no perceptible
change, though the second quarter was
slower, the half being made in 1:02½.
That was a record-breaking speed for a
circular track, but a sensation was to
come. Along to the third quarter the
earliest came at a clip that made the
earlier part of the mile seem slow,
taking only 29¾ seconds to cover the
distance.

Starter Walker requested everybody
to keep quiet until she finished, but he
had hardly finished speaking when her
nose was even with the wire and the
watches stopped at 2:04 flat. Every-
body knew all records were swept to
the winds, and the yell that went up
was terrific.

When President Ijams got a chance to
speak, he said that the feat just accom-
plished was beyond what had ever been
done before in harness. The kite track
was not so fast. The third quarter was
done at 1:58 clip.

Scarcely was this sensation over when
George Starr sent Monbars to beat his
record of 2:14½, made at Columbus
last Saturday. He was in great form
and trotted the record for three-year-
old stallions, previously held by Aster,
by trotting a mile in 2:11½. His frac-
tional time was 38¾, 1:07¾, 1:39¾,
the last quarter being done in 32 sec-
onds. Summaries of other events fol-
low:

Trotting, 2:30 class: Dirigo won
three straight heats, Chester Allen sec-
ond, Blanchard third, Tom Pugh
fourth; time not given.

Trotting, 2:25 class: Wheatland
won, Onward second, Max third, Am-
brose fourth; best time 2:17½.

Trotting, 2:16 class: Cheyenne won,
Tom Tough second, Jack Sheppard third,
Ollie Wilkes fourth; time 2:14½.

By today's feat Doble gets the
\$5000 prize offered by Robert Bonner
to the horse that went in 2:05 on a
regulation track.

Racing at Gravesend.

GRAVESEND, Sept. 28.—The track was
fast.
Six furlongs: Chiswick won, Friese
second, Prince George third; time
1:16¼

EDUCATIONAL

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, formerly Northern California College of Commerce, President: A Christian school, non-sectarian. Through regular courses, academic and technical, leading to the B.S. degree, in mathematics and physical training, museum, observation, and field work, and in the sciences. Expense, including board, furnished room, lights, tuition, if paid in advance, by year, \$200.00. Tuition, \$10.00. Board, \$100.00. Total, \$220.00. Ten months. **CLASSICAL MUSIC**, instruction, German, French, etc., are in the regular course. **Address**, The President, c/o 193. Tel. No. 2-1000. **Office of musical department** in an apartment.

WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE, 245 S. Spring at Los Angeles, the leading business school in Southern California. Technical courses of study in the commercial English branches, shorthand, typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, and more. Both day and evening school in session September 1. Expense, including board, furnished room, lights, tuition, if paid in advance, by year, \$200.00. Tuition, \$10.00. Board, \$100.00. Total, \$220.00. Ten months. **CLASSICAL MUSIC**, instruction, German, French, etc., are in the regular course. **Address**, The President, c/o 193. Tel. No. 2-1000. **Office of musical department** in an apartment.

N. Y. FELKER, Vice-pres.; **E. C. WILSON**, Sec.
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
 416 W. TENTH ST., bet. Grand ave.
 and Olive st., on electric and cable routes.
 opens Thursday, Sept. 22
 Miss **Knight B. Parsons**, Principal.
 Miss **Janne Whitney Dennen**,
 Formerly principals of N. Y. Ave. Institute,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Preparatory and academic departments.
 Courses of study in English branches, lan-
 guages, physical culture, music and art.
 College preparation a specialty.

OS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE

AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. Instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and French. College of Law, 144 S. Main street. Superior facilities for acquiring practical training in bookkeeping, penmanship, banking, stenography, shorthand, and typewriting. Inter-writing law and arithmetic, geography, grammar, spelling, rapid calculation and business forms. Instruct our work. L. S. 183-184, Belmont.

BELMONT HALL. FIRST AND BELMONT AVE. Boarding and day school for girls and young ladies; superior location; thorough instruction; best facilities for the study of music, art, elocution, etc. HORACE A. BROWN, principal.

T. HILDA'S HALL, GLENDALE, CAL., 3 miles from Los Angeles city limits, a school for girls and young ladies; beautiful situation; elegant house; fine climate; best instructors; next term opens Sept. 21. Address Miss V. DARLING, principal.

MISS MARSH'S SCHOOL—A BOARDING school for girls, incorporated in 1882. The fifth school year begins September 21. For particulars address 1340 and 1342 S. HOPE ST. Principals, Misses A. & B. Marsh, Miss T. C. Shoecraft.

A CLASS IN MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY,

A. SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN RE-
opens Oct. 1 in the new and commodious
studios, 137 S. Main st., Chamber of Commerce
entrance, A. B. Garden-Mackintosh, principal.

MISS MARY L. O'DONOGHUE WILL
Miss O'Donoghue will purchase all summer
residence, 626 W. 4th st. Wednesdays and Satur-
days, 10 to 12; room 162, Potomac Building.

WILLIAM PIUTTI—
Teacher of piano playing, from the first

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ble lemon and orange orchard in California. In fact it is claimed that this lemon orchard is the finest in North America, if not in the world. His orchard nets him from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per year. He has 110 acres of orange and lemon trees. The yield of the year was a little less than some former years. —[Santa Paula Chronicle.



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 For Vice-President, WHITELAW REID.

The Times is for sale at the Occidental Hotel every day, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

1492-1892.

The day of days is nearing—October 21, 1892—the quadricentennial anniversary of the discovery of America by immortal Christopher Columbus.

The Los Angeles Times has fixed upon this historic and glorious date for the issuance of a special illustrated Columbian Number, to consist of twenty-four pages (besides a four-page illustrated supplement), descriptive of Los Angeles and Southern California.

LORD! but don't San Diego swagger! CARRILLO and his caravel have arrived.

EVERY dog has his day. "Discovery" has also had its.

THIS is the way they sing it in Jupiter, "By the soft silver light of five moons."

THE Democrats are reported to be stuck on Grover's epistle. We expected as much.

THAT letter leads to the conclusion that the Stuffed Prophet is trying to stuff the rest of us.

GROVER's letter knocks the theory of fish being good brain food higher than Mr. Gilderoy's kite.

IT looks now as if John had concluded to come up to the captain's office and have his picture taken.

PHILADELPHIA has an anti-trust sugar refinery, which is the same kind of sugar kept by our grocer—anti-trust.

THERE certainly was no Bohemian club around or that alleged spot would have been brained on the spot.

PECK has had his day in court and makes out his case. Grover Cleveland had a party, but were ish dot party now?

THE Mayor of St. Louis is about to be impeached for jaggng. Another blow at the boasted freedom of the chivalric Southron, be gad, sah!

THERE will be but one Democrat in the Maine Senate next winter, but that will be just one more than will reside in the White House after the 4th of March.

BILL NYE in his most hilarious moments was never so wildly funny as in Grover Cleveland in his letter of acceptance where he talks about old soldiers and pensions. This from Grover, mind you, who "slapped the dirty beggars in the face."

ADRIAN is out at Shelbyville, Indiana, where roast ox scents the air from the barbecue pit, and he is probably filling up with free fodder at a great rate. On occasions of this sort Adrian has no use for a substitute. How different, though, "when war waged its wide desolation."

THE calamity howlers of the Democracy found real cause for a roar in the report of that man Peck. The further the thing is looked into the worse it appears for Cleve and Steve and the free trade fallacy. Protection protects, and Peck's report clinches the fact beyond all question.

THE anti-snappers are about to run a local ticket in New York in opposition to Tammany, as will be seen by reference to this morning's dispatches. That boasted harmony in York State has gone a-glimmering and there will be carving to the heart when November comes around.

As we predicted, Grover has found that tariff plank so full of splinters that he refuses to slide down it. But the joke of it all is that Henry Watterson excuses Grover for dodging the issue. The star-eyed Goddess of Reform must weep briny tears at the sight of a spectacle like this.

THE Oakland Times formerly spoke of it as "our boasted pavement." It now refers to it in tones of blood as "our roasted pavement," and calls upon the iconoclastic Republicans of Alameda county to square things or several different kinds of dire consequences will follow fast and follow faster. But we see no real opening for any roar of this sort. Does not the Oakland Times like its pavement well done?

THE NEWSPAPER MAN is the name of a new journal that has been brought out in San Francisco to fill that i. f. w. that is so frequently read about. Sands W. Foreman, an old-time Pacific Coast journalist, is its editor. The publication is beautifully printed and is full of gossip about newspaper people, bright sketches and other matter of interest to the craft. Each issue bears on its first page a portrait of some prominent Pacific Coast journalist, which greatly adds to its attractiveness. It deserves to succeed.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

We offer to send the LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES for three months from October 1st, or through the Presidential campaign and to the 1st of January, 1893, together with the NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for twelve months, to any mail address, both for only TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF, cash in advance. In these two papers you can get the history and outcome of the Presidential campaign, full, fresh and complete, besides a mass of other timely information. SUBSCRIBE NOW!

The Constitutional Amendments. A Ventura correspondent rises to a point of order and suggests that the press of the State is not devoting enough attention to a discussion of the constitutional amendments to be voted upon at the November election. The point is well taken. Several of the amendments, have been discussed by THE TIMES on various occasions, but they have not been taken up seriously.

Our correspondent's position with reference to these several amendments is right in the main.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10, the chief object of which is to extend the session of the Legislature from sixty to 100 days, is of doubtful utility. It means a larger expense to the State and greater danger of mischief. Sixty days is time enough for the average California Legislature to do all of its legitimate business; if the illegitimate business could be eliminated it would be more than time enough.

Assembly Amendment No. 7, to prevent municipalities and public bodies from incurring indebtedness beyond two years' income without a two-thirds vote of the taxpayers, is all right. It is a safeguard which may well be invoked. Senate Amendment No. 11, to employ the Lieutenant-Governor as an ex-officio examiner of public institutions, is a matter which should be debated fully. It might be better, as our correspondent suggests, to have a non-partisan committee of investigation.

The amendment providing for an election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people has already been discussed at length in these columns, and indorsed.

The amendment providing an educational qualification for voters is a long stride in the direction of improving, purifying and dignifying the ballot, and should be adopted.

The San Francisco depot act is an open question. Our correspondent is opposed to it for reasons which seem justifiable enough on the surface. But it should be remembered that this authorizes only a loan to the Harbor Commissioners to improve property which belongs to the State. The loan is to be repaid in a few years from the revenues of the property. It seems a little singular that the State should be called upon to build ferry houses and a depot for San Francisco, but as the State owns the water front it is hard to see how anybody else could be expected to furnish the money for this purpose. The amendment inhibiting the contraction of "deficiency" indebtedness by State officers, except under the most thorough safeguards, is undoubtedly a good measure. This is Assembly Amendment No. 5.

The Times will take occasion to publish a digest of the several amendments and enter upon a fuller discussion of them hereafter.

A Lie Against Cleveland "Nailed."

The Louisville Courier-Journal indignantly refutes the charge made by some of the third-party mischief-makers in Texas that more pensions were granted under Cleveland than during any other administration. The Louisville paper is determined that Cleveland's chances in the South shall not be injured by any false representation of too great friendliness toward the Union veterans, and their families, and it declares that this Texas story is "one of the preposterous statements that proceeds from ignorance, and can be accepted only by men who will not keep informed concerning the course of public events."

The Courier-Journal then proceeds with much elaboration to put down the vile slander against its candidate, and declares that, "next to the tariff message, the most notable public service rendered by Mr. Cleveland was the veto of the Dependent Pension Bill." This Mr. Watterson's paper thinks, was a courageous and patriotic act, and a protest against the looting of the treasury under the pretence of patriotism. See quote:

Mr. Cleveland well knew that it arrayed against him the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, and there can be but little doubt that it was one of the most effective influences leading to his defeat in 1888. Today all over the North the political influence of the Grand Army of the Republic is used in behalf of Mr. Harrison against Mr. Cleveland. It is surprising, therefore, to hear that the State of Texas people are listening to Third party demagogues, who stop at no misrepresentation and hesitate at no slander.

Under the law of June 27, 1890, nearly 100,000 pensions were granted in the year ending June 30, 1891. The first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration, 35,767 pensions were granted. The first year of Mr. Harrison's administration, 51,921 pensions were granted. The second year of Mr. Cleveland's

administration, 40,859 pensions were granted.

The second year of Mr. Harrison's administration, 66,637 pensions were granted.

The third year of Mr. Cleveland's administration, 55,194 pensions were granted.

The third year of Mr. Harrison's administration, 156,486 pensions were granted.

During the four years, 1888-89-90-91, covering Mr. Cleveland's administration, 192,070 pensions were granted. During one year of Mr. Harrison's administration, 156,486 pensions were granted.

During three years of the Harrison administration 275,041 pensions were granted. The average during Mr. Harrison's administration will be over 100,000, or more than double the average during the administration of Mr. Cleveland.

Thus laboriously and painfully the Courier-Journal puts down the "slander" that Cleveland was disposed to be too friendly to the Union veterans. It shows conclusively that he was only half as friendly as President Harrison has been. It might have gone further and said that, if Mr. Cleveland had been able to enforce his private sentiments entirely, no pensions would have been granted at all.

Strange to say, here is an instance in which every Republican paper and every well-informed person in the country will concede that the Courier-Journal has made out its case fully. The "campaign lie" that Cleveland was friendly to the old soldier is effectually nailed. Certainly it must be a very ignorant class of people and those only in the far South who would ever have believed such a thing of him. The third-party fabricators would know better than to go about the North and report that Cleveland was too friendly to the old soldiers; they know that they would get themselves laughed at. But it is among the people of the South, who used to believe that the Yankees had hoofs and horns, that these fellows are able to practice their deceit. They ought to be arrested for this imposing on the over-ignorant and too credulous Southern "shovelery."

It is true that Mr. Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, deals out a little high-flavored taffy to the Union veterans, saying, in a general way, that "no complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service," but the people of the North know how to take such things. They can read between the lines. They know Cleveland's record; they know what is due as a sop to the old soldier, and that, in his case, it signifies nothing. It is as though Headman Stevenson should expatiate on the beauties of civil service reform, the while he "winked his other eye."

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE PLAY HOUSES.

COMING ATTRACTIONS: That popular actress, Jeffries Lewis, and the Stockwell Theatre Company from San Francisco will open at the New Los Angeles Theater next Monday evening. The engagement is for three nights, and the company is well equipped with a repertoire to be presented in an excellent one. For Monday night and Wednesday night *Forget Me Not* is announced; Tuesday night *La Belle Russe* will be given, and *Clotilde* is the bill for Wednesday evening.

No one can with reason deny that Jeffries Lewis is a first-class actress, and the Stockwell company have been well spoken of. It is safe to say that whatever they do will be done well.

The sale of seats begins this morning at the box office of the Los Angeles, and the prospects are good for a most successful engagement.

CAMPAIGN VERSE.

A Campaign Realization.
 (Tune—Oh Susannah.) Key—G.)
 I had a dream of the other night,
 When everything was still;
 I saw Boss Grover struggling up
 The Presidential hill.
 The good South was on his breast,
 The mugwumps in his eye,
 He saw Ben Harrison in the West
 And then began to cry.

Chorus.
 Oh, Ben Harrison,
 Help me to some safe shore,
 And I'll go back to Buffalo
 And stay, forevermore.

And in my dream I next beheld
 The man from Indiana;
 About his neck a chain of Stars and Stripes,
 The glorious Union banner.
 A host of freedmen round him pressed
 And waved their banners high,
 While from the North, the East, and West
 We heard the deafening cry.

Chorus.
 Oh, Ben Harrison,
 Brave, loyal, true and free,
 I'll send word to Washington,
 Our President to be.

A mighty host of soldiers rose
 From bloody battle-fields,
 With "Union, Freedom, Victory,"
 Grand on their glittering shields.
 They waved the glorious Stars and Stripes
 Above their ranks of blue;
 They cried, "In war you stood by us,
 In peace we'll stand by you."

Chorus.
 Oh, Ben Harrison,
 Brave, loyal, true and free,
 We'll send you on to Washington,
 Our President to be.

Where "A Lovely Time Was Had,"
 Bill Hucks, the item chaser on the Wilcox
 Crack Gazette,
 Was the likeliest hustler that old man
 McCray could get.
 As a runaway reporter or a writer up of
 shows.

Bill never had an equal nor a rival, good-
 ness knows.
 So we sent him up an invite to a party Su-
 sie give.

And he wrote a piece about it that was fine,
 as sure's your life.
 But all I kin remember is, "We hardly need
 to add."

The guests agreed at leaving that a lovely
 time was had.
 Oh, yes—now come to think of it her may
 cooked up some cake

An' pies and floatin' in lake truck that Susie
 peddled to make.

And they was pickin'-lilly, too, and beets
 and jell and jam.

And slaw, and chicken salad, and some
 known as the Grand Army of the Republic,
 And them Bill said was "lands," which in
 writin' up he owned.
 "Made a tempting feast of good things, and
 they waded the glorious Stars and Stripes
 And when the wee sma' hours were come,
 we hardly need to add.
 The guests agreed at leaving that a lovely
 time was had.

Old Bill has gone from Wilcox Crack; the
 Gazette is no more.
 For old McCray has stole away to find the
 Golden Shore.
 And Susie has been married off for lo!
 these many years.
 And some of them that come that night
 have quit this vale of tears:
 But maw has in her scrap book, "long with
 Little Law's" death.
 And the poem about the baby and the accident
 to Seth.
 The pickled herring party; and today it
 makes us glad
 To read at Susie's party "that a lovely
 time was had."

—(W. A. W., in Kansas City Star.)

CHOLERA'S TERRORS

Origin and Ravages of the Asiatic Plague.

From Three Different Points It Now Threatens Invasion.

Its Fearfully Deadly Work in the Past Recalled.

Methods of Quarantine Employed in New York and Elsewhere—Fighting the Plague With Intelligence and Science.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Cholera, the dreaded Asiatic scourge, despite the fierce and unrelenting battle that has been waged against it for nearly a month past, has succeeded in gaining a foothold, a slight one but nevertheless a foothold, in the metropolis, and from three points now threatens America with wholesale invasion. These three points are Hamburg, Antwerp and Havre. All three are famous seaport towns, Hamburg the greatest in Germany and the fourth in importance in the world. It is yearly visited by more than 9000 vessels and steamship and packet lines send the wares of its merchants to all parts of the globe. Its spacious and picturesque harbor is always crowded with shipping, come and to go. Hamburg lies on the lower Elbe and has a population of 360,000. It was long a member of the Hanseatic League and a free city until it became an integral part of the German empire four or five years ago. Since 1870 the bulk of the foreign commerce of Germany has passed through Hamburg, and its growth and prosperity have in many ways been phenomenal. The improvement of her docks and harbors has been conducted on a princely scale, and the city is now a princely harbor, but in the matter of an effective health organization, good drainage, a wholesome water supply and a clean population, Hamburg is centuries behind the times and is now paying a heavy and deadly price for its thoughtlessness and shortcomings.

New York receives 90 per cent. of the European immigration to the United States, and the greater part of this mighty stream comes through Hamburg. The immigrants who sail from Hamburg are in the main Germans and Russian and Polish Jews. Cholera has been present in Russia for two years past, and the famine that has prevailed there during that time has only served to strengthen its foothold. In August a number of Russian Jews, driven from home by the merciless persecutions of the Czar's government, arrived at Hamburg to take passage for America. They brought the cholera with them, and were isolated in a camp above the city and on the banks of the Elbe. The drainage of the camp emptied into the Elbe, from which Hamburg draws its water supply, and before the people of the endangered city knew even of its presence the cholera was epidemic among them. The coming of the plague found the municipal authorities of Hamburg wholly unprepared to stay its progress. The city was, says a correspondent, "not a hospital, no medical service, no ambulances, no nurses, no dead houses, no facilities for burying the dead, and the grisly and repellant scenes since enacted there beggar description. In six weeks fully 15,000 people have fallen victims to the plague in Hamburg. Of this number nearly half have died, and at the present time, though the worst is now believed to be over, the daily death rate is still high.

From Hamburg the cholera has spread to Antwerp, Havre, Paris, Bremen, Amsterdam, and London. It has also spread to the coast of the Baltic, and has gained a firm foothold in each of the cities named, but, as previously stated, at Antwerp and Havre are the ones which, after Hamburg, present the greatest menace to the welfare of the United States. Antwerp is the chief seaport of Belgium, and in its harbor are always to be found vessels from every country on the globe. Its streets, however, are narrow and dirty; its system of drainage, if it can with truth be called a system, is wholly defective, and the city is burdened with a vast pauper population, who live in squalor and filth on the banks of the river Scheldt. The immigrants who sail from Antwerp to America, and they number many thousands yearly, are brought into close contact with this element, among which the cholera is now rampant, and infection is made easy. But infected immigrants are not the only danger with which Antwerp threatens us at the present time. The vast exports of Antwerp, which may bring with them the germs of cholera, are also a constant and serious menace. The measures taken to repress the plague in Antwerp are very like those resorted to in Hamburg, and as a result the epidemic is said to be spreading daily. Havre, after Marseilles, the greatest seaport of France, is far better prepared than Hamburg and Antwerp to do successful battle with the cholera. The city stretches over a broad territory; its streets are wide and clean, there is no crowding of its population into cramped and unwholesome quarters, and its sanitary condition is almost perfect. Havre is in every sense a modern city and one of the cleanest in the world. Thus far the cholera has been kept well in hand by the medical authorities of Havre. The most serious menace which this city presents to America lies in the fact that it is the seaport of Paris, where the cholera is known to be raging, that travelers coming from Paris to this country must pass through Havre, and that the greater part of Havre's immense trade is with American ports.

On Wednesday, August 31, the cholera entered New York harbor and knocked loudly for admission. It came by the steamer Moravia of the Hamburg line, twenty-two of whose steerage passengers died of the plague while en route. The coming of the cholera was not expected, and it found the health officers of this city and port fully prepared to cope with its advance. Health Officer Jenkins at once ordered the Moravia to lower quarantine; the President issued a proclamation declaring that all ships sailing from infected ports should be kept in quarantine for twenty days after their arrival in any port of this country, and the New York Board of Health issued rules for the prevention of the cholera.

The Moravia was followed in quick succession by the Normannia, the Rugia, the Scandia, and the Zelandia, all of which brought the plague with them, and it was seen that only an aggressive and unflinching campaign could prevent the disease from gaining a firm foothold here. Preparations for such a campaign were at once begun. These preparations have now been completed and present details that are full of interest. When a European steamer arrives at lower quarantine it is at once boarded by the Health Officer or one of his assistants, who has been apprised of its coming by the watchman at Fire Island light, and every one from the captain down is carefully inspected and compelled to show a clean bill of health. Each steerage passenger is critically examined and his or her temperature taken.

The State of New York owns two islands in the lower bay, Hoffman and Swinburne, which are used for quarantine purposes. If suspicious symptoms are developed the patients showing them are at once taken to Hoffman Island and if cholera follows are transferred to Swinburne Island. Hoffman Island, named after the late Governor Hoffman, covers several acres and can accommodate about 900 people. It contains several germ-proof disinfecting dormitories, operated by the sulphur and steam system, and with these the baggage and clothing of infected immigrants are thoroughly disinfected. The cargo of the steamer by which they arrived is also fumigated with great care. Suspected immigrants as soon as they reach Hoffman Island are carefully washed and scrubbed and supplied with fresh clothing. The water in which they bathe is disinfected before it is discharged into the bay. All of their food is cooked by steam. The hospital on Swinburne Island, where the cholera patients are now being cared for, contains accommodations for a large number and its appointments are very complete. The bodies of those who die are at once burned in a crematory that has been built on the island.

To accommodate the overflow from Hoffman Island a large quarantine camp has been established on the Government reservation at Sandy Hook. This camp was completed in less than a week and can accommodate 12,000. The discipline of the camp is in charge of the Federal Marine Hospital Service, and it is guarded by Government marines. In the center of the medical corps is Dr. John Rauch of Chicago, a famous sanitarian. The sheds formerly used by the Central Railroad of New Jersey have been converted into barracks and a large number of new buildings have also been erected, including a dining room, kitchen, store rooms and a hospital with accommodations for twenty people. Inhabitants of the camp are inspected twice a day, in the morning and in the afternoon. Suspected cases are at once isolated, and when cholera develops the yellow flag is hoisted and the patient transferred to Swinburne Island. Passengers and their baggage are fumigated as soon as they reach the camp. The period of detention varies, being governed by the port from which the passengers came and their general health, but in ordinary cases eight days is considered sufficient. The steamers Sandy Hook and Moonmouth touch at the camp daily and deliver provisions. No one is permitted to enter or leave the camp without a pass, and the only communication with the outside world is by telegraph. The camp is lighted by electricity and everything possible has been done to make it pleasant and inhabitable. The expense of equipping this camp has been paid by Austin Corbin, and his prompt and generous action is deserving of the warmest praise.

The cabin passengers of vessels arriving from infected ports are detained on the vessels themselves, the old war-ship New Hampshire and at Fire Island. The New Hampshire, hastily fitted up for this purpose, has accommodations for several hundred people. Fire Island, which is not an island at all, but the end of a long, narrow strip of land, between the ocean and the Great South Bay, about forty miles from this city, contains a large summer hotel and several cottages, with splendid accommodations for great numbers of people, and has just been purchased by the State of New York for quarantining purposes for the sum of \$210,000. Following the purchase of Fire Island, the baymen, who live thereabouts, objected to the landing of passengers on the plea that it would ruin their trade in fish and oysters; the militia was called out to oppose them and for a time bloodshed was feared, but in the end the baymen ceased their opposition, and now several hundred detained passengers are comfortably ensconced on the island. Fire Island has a historic past. It has long been a popular summer resort, first made so by the elder James Gordon Bennett, who was a regular visitor there years ago, and sounded its praises in the columns of the Herald. In former years Troy and Albany sent many visitors to the island, who preferred its quiet charm to the gaiety of Saratoga and Richfield. There have been many wrecks off the coast of Fire Island, among them that of the steamer Oregon, and the ship Elizabeth, in which in 1850 Margaret Fuller, the famous author, lost her life. She was accompanied by her husband and child, and refusing to be parted from them, when the ship's masts fell was swept away and drowned. The storm in which the Elizabeth went down was the worst that ever visited Fire Island. Just east of the Surf Hotel on the island is the grave of the steward of the Elizabeth, who tried to swim ashore with Margaret Fuller's child, and died in the attempt. There is a life-saving station on the island and the arrival of all European vessels is telegraphed to the city. Baron de Grimm's large illustration shows a health officer in the act of boarding a newly arrived vessel, the quarantine station at Hoffman Island, and the fleet of quarantined greyhounds lying at anchor in the lower bay.

The sweeping quarantine against European ports now in force has brought three men into especial prominence. These men are Dr. William T. Jenkins, Health Officer of the port of New York; Dr. Walter Wyman, Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States marine hospital service, and Dr. John M. Byron of this city. Dr. Jenkins is chief executive officer of the commission, appointed by the Governor of the State, which governs the quarantine of the port of New York. He is a native of Mississippi and about 40 years of age. He has held office only a short time, but in the present emergency has proved himself a prompt, resolute and vigilant official. He has been subjected to much severe criticism, but this will be expected, as his task is at best an arduous and unpleasant one. Surgeon-General Wyman has general charge of the Atlantic coast quarantine, and has proved himself in every way equal to the duties he is called upon to perform. He is a graduate of Amherst and the St. Louis Medical College, and entered the marine hospital service in 1876. He is a man of wide and varied experience and a voluminous writer on medical subjects. Dr. Byron, though only 38 years old, is recognized as one of the most eminent bacteriologists in the country. He is a native of New York, and has been in charge of several yellow fever hospitals in Peru and Cuba, and was in Havana when the cholera raged there in 1884. He has built up a large general practice since he came to New York, but voluntarily relinquished it a few weeks ago to take charge of the cholera hospital on Swinburne Island. There he has performed splendid and heroic service. Dr. Byron is a handsome man, of medium height and erect and slender

figure. In his bearing he is genial and modest. He speaks several languages fluently. He has traveled much in Europe and is married to a young and beautiful Italian lady.

Aside from the stringent quarantine maintained in the harbor extra precautions are being taken in the city proper against the spread of the cholera. The City Board of Health is exercising all the resources at its command. Suspected cases are taken at once to the Willard Parker Hospital, where they are carefully isolated, while their homes are quarantined and disinfected without delay. A large floating hospital has also been fully equipped, and is now stationed in the East River ready for an emergency. At Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Atlantic ports a rigid quarantine has been instituted and is being strenuously maintained, and the same is true of the Pacific Coast, where there is a possibility of the cholera entering the country from Siberia. On both coasts the life-saving crews have been instructed to be on the watch and to report any vessel that attempts to land its passengers without a proper permit. In Canada all passengers from infected ports are held at Grosse Island, forty miles from Quebec, for inspection and disinfection, and immigrants coming from Canada into the United States are subjected to a second inspection at different points on the frontier. Mexico has also declared a quarantine against vessels from infected European ports, so there is little prospect of the cholera creeping into the United States from that quarter.

The present danger vividly recalls the great cholera epidemics of the past. Cholera has its origin in the delta of the River Ganges, in India. In 1784 it destroyed 80,000 people at Calcutta, India, Persia, Arabia, Asia Minor, Ceylon, Burma, Malacca, Borneo, Celebes, China, the Philippine Islands, Madagascar and the east coast of Africa. In 1829 it ravaged Russia, and in 1831 and 1832 swept through Central Europe and France. In June, 1832, having in the meantime been epidemic in Quebec and Montreal, it appeared in New York, and spread quickly to other cities. Five thousand people died in New York alone. Sixteen years later it visited New Orleans, and during the following five years claimed many victims in other parts of the United States. In 1866 it again appeared in this city, having been brought by steamer from Havre, and several hundred died from it in a few weeks, but the health authorities, by performing able services, were soon able to check its advance, and in a few months it had entirely disappeared.

The various cities of the country were never better equipped than they are at the present time to do successful battle with the cholera. The greatest danger of a spread of the plague, should it succeed in securing a firm footing here, lies in the foul and overcrowded slums of our great cities, where thousands of human beings, ignorant, vicious and depraved, swarm like rats in a rat-hole, and by their habits and modes of life daily invite disease. New York city has 300,000 such people, and Boston, Chicago, and other large cities have them in equal proportion. They are the darkest and most menacing cloud in a threatening horizon, a cloud that must make even the most hopeful people tremble. Cholera once epidemic among this element, and the wisest and most enlightened precaution will not prevent them from dying in swarms, like vermin by the roadside.

RURUS R. WILSON.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Four years of Harrison has given the country a new factory for its working men, new markets for its products, new ships for its commerce; greater prosperity at home; greater prestige abroad. What more can any reasonable person ask? Why should the country change its policy?—(Cleveland Leader.)

It is to be hoped in the course of the campaign that with this tribe of public plunderers behind him in the new alliance that has evidently been formed as a result of his visit, we shall hear no more of the solemn and sonorous platitudes about "political purity," "consecration to public duty," "the nobility of independent thought" and the rest of that familiar humbug.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Cleveland's chances of carrying New York are distinctly inferior to his chance in 1888. His absolute and humiliating surrender to Tammany will lose him independent voters, while the Tammany vote, which caused the Tiger to growl and show his teeth at Chicago will not be appeased by the humble submission of the Democratic candidate to President of the United States.—[Baltimore American.]

It was the judgment of most experienced and competent observers many years ago that the people lost every year a sum greater than the per cent. of the entire State bank circulation. If in place of a thousand millions of national currency, without a dollar of loss, there were now similar losses on a like amount of State bank circulation, the tax on the people of the United States would exceed \$50,000,000 yearly, to say nothing of the incalculable inconvenience and constant risk in all commercial transactions.—[New York Tribune.]

A Southern Clown.
 [New York Commercial Advertiser.]
 In the course of a prohibitionist "sermon" yesterday at Staten Island Sam Jones said:

"I was born a Democrat; raised a Democrat; and never knew anything else to be; but thank God, I'm regenerated now. Oh, you old Republicans there can well grin and repent of having belonged to your crowd. I have done a heap of things, but I never got as low down as that."

Neither his Democracy nor his prohibitionism seems to have had a very ennobling influence upon this notorious, seeking blatherer. I suppose he has to expect of a perfect Southern gentleman who has abandoned the whisky of his race for the wholly unaccustomed use of cold water?

A Hint.
 [New York Press.]

Young wife. Do you love me still, George?

Young husband. You have asked me that a dozen of times today, Marjorie, and I have answered yes.

Y. W. But you don't love anybody else?

Y. H. I don't—not yet.

HEAVY GUNS.

Protection, Reciprocity, American Industries and American Wages.

The powerful speech delivered by the Hon. William Williams ("Uncle Billy") at the Pavilion in Los Angeles on Saturday night, September 3, 1892, at the opening of the Republican campaign, on Protection, Reciprocity, American Industries and the Wages of American Labor, has been printed by "The Times" in a separate two-page sheet, and is now ready for the use of Republican committees, clubs, newspapers and candidates



PASADENA.

Semi-annual Meeting of Los Angeles Presbytery.

A Great Republican Mass-meeting Next Week—Annual Y.M.C.A. Gathering.

Local Items Briefly Summed Up—Personal.

The semi-annual meeting of the Los Angeles Presbytery met on Tuesday evening in the First Presbyterian Church at Pasadena, and was called to order by the outgoing moderator, Rev. Dr. Chichester. After the usual devotional exercises, Rev. Dr. Chichester preached a very interesting discourse from Colossians on the theme "Hid with Christ in God."

After the sermon, Rev. Mr. Hartley of Riverside was unanimously elected moderator for the next six months.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the devotional exercises were led by Rev. Mr. Clellan of Azusa.

At 9:30 a.m. the regular meeting of the presbytery was opened with prayer by the moderator, The Rev. Dr. Thompson, the representative of the American Bible Society, then made a short and encouraging discourse on the wants and workings of this great institution for the propagation of Christianity.

The usual routine business was then taken up.

Rev. David M. Stewart and Rev. Mr. Howard were received with much respect by the presbytery on presenting letters from the respective presbyteries with which they have been associated. Rev. Mr. Howard, as is well known, was unanimously elected in July last by the board of elders and trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles to be its pastor. The call was read in presbytery and was accepted by Rev. Mr. Howard, and the First Church is to be congratulated in obtaining the services of this live young man.

Mr. Herriott and Judge McKinley, of the First Church, made pointed and interesting statements of the unitedness, earnestness and heartiness with which the call of Rev. Mr. Howard was made. The Rev. Mr. Howard deeply touched the presbytery.

The next business was the reports of the commissioners to the general assembly.

These reports by Revs. Parker, Newell and Hartley, and by Dr. Craig, M. D., were short, spicy and satisfactory.

The reports on church extension by Rev. Mr. Young of Boyle Heights; on Sunday schools, by Rev. Mr. Johnson; and on church education, by Rev. Dr. Carrier were all timely and full of interest.

The presbytery at noon adjourned to the spacious parlors of the church, where a most excellent lunch had been prepared by the Presbyterian ladies of Pasadena.

Ample justice was done by the clericals and their wives to the appetizing viands spread in abundance before them.

When the afternoon session was inaugurated Rev. Mr. Thompson of the American Sabbath Union addressed the presbytery. There were a series of interesting little speeches and reports from various members of the presbytery in regard to the spiritual and temporal condition of the various churches in the six southern counties.

The rules for governing presbytery were then taken up, discussed and adopted.

Rev. Dr. Stewart presented resolutions on the Sunday question in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, which were approved.

Rev. Mr. Young of Boyle Heights moved that the Los Angeles Presbytery approve of the efforts of W. R. Barber, Esq., of Covina for changing the "age of consent" from 14 years to 16 years.

Rev. Mr. MacPherson made interesting statements in regard to Occidental College.

In the evening there was a popular meeting, when, before a large audience, short discourses were delivered by Rev. W. E. Dodge, now of Montecito, but recently of Valparaiso, Chile; and Rev. W. P. Craig of Pomona, discussing interesting topics on foreign and home missions, while Mr. E. S. Field of the First Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles, spoke of the general results of the Mills meeting.

The following ministers and laymen are present:

Rev. Messrs. James M. Smith, Santa Monica; Fred Johnston, Elsinore; Willard Thompson, Pasadena; Richmond Logan, Santa Paula; D. McCune, Fillmore; Charles M. Fisher, Los Angeles; John Bole, Los Angeles; P. D. Young, Orange; William Orin, D. D., Pasadena; John H. Bowman, D. D., Hueneme; L. P. Crawford, Pasadena; W. C. Mosher, Pasadena; John B. Stewart, D. D., Pasadena; George W. Mason, Santa Barbara; A. C. Junkin, Westminster; J. W. Parker, Orange; James M. Crawford, Ojai; John F. Yoth, Los Angeles; R. H. Strong, Pasadena; N. H. G. F. F. Pasadena; A. A. Dinmore, Alhambra; W. B. Noble, D. D., San Diego; A. M. Mendenhall, San Diego; R. E. Dodd, Glendale; William S. Young, Los Angeles; John T. Hopkins, Santa Ana; Reuben H. Hartley, Riverside; W. G. Pollock, Redlands; George W. Mason, D. D., Rivera; Robert W. Cleland, Azusa; William J. Chichester, D. D., Los Angeles; James B. Stewart, Redlands; H. B. Jage, Riverside; Eugene Mills, San Gabriel; James J. Marks, D. D., Cucamonga; John Stuart, Beaumont; August H. Carrier, D. D., Santa Barbara; William Donald, Colton; Francis M. Dumble, John N. Elliot, Henry A. Newell, Frederick D. Seward, Frederick W. Flint, Nelson Saunders, David Hughes, David M. Stewart, B. E. Howard, Los Angeles; Hiram Hill, Anaheim; John Gordon, D. D., Lordburg; E. T. Lockard, Los Olivos; Antonio Diaz, San Gabriel; W. P. Craig, Pomona; W. F. Parr, Second Los Angeles.

LAY DELEGATES.

Banning, A. M. Mackey; El Montecito, S. W. Gilchrist; Glendale, H. B. Dobbin; Inglewood, H. S. Thompson; Los Angeles, First, W. B. Mayo; Third, George A. Howard; Bethany, J. R. McKee; Boyle Heights, J. S. Bell; Immature, Samuel Misor; Grand View, John McLean; National City, R. D. Wallace; Ojai, Robert Gibson; Palms, J. M. Coyner; Pasadena, C. N. Terry; Pasadena Calvary, J. R. Ellis; Pomona, J. M. Cumberland; Redlands, Dr. William Craig; Riverside, Arlington, C. V. Craven; Calvary, T. A. Morrison; Gorgonia, J. J. Jenkins; Santa Ana, M. H. Bear; Santa Barbara, William Alexander; Santa Monica, H. H. Dow; Westminster, J. C. Thompson.

A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

The sixth annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. was held Tuesday evening. The reports of the chairmen of the several committees were satisfactory and encouraging, showing that a most excellent work has been accomplished during the past year, some idea of which may be obtained by a perusal of the following extracts from the report of the general secretary, George Taylor.

The most important work of the association and around which all other phases of activity are centered, is the religious work. This has been carried forward with great earnestness by the devotional committee. The Sunday afternoon gospel meetings have been well attended and have been seasons of great spiritual benefit. The total attendance was 2015, an increase of 25 per cent. over that of the previous year. The committee on visitation of the sick accomplished much in its field. Altogether 335 visits were made and eighty-two watchers furnished at night for those who have needed such attention, an increase of 60 per cent. over the work of last year. The figures would be higher if all the visits were reported that are made by individual members. Supplies of food, fuel, clothing and medicine have been furnished to those in need and physician's have generously donated their services to those without means. Several conversions have been made at the bedside of the sick. The association has assisted in the funeral of young men who have died here, several of whom were far away from relatives and friends. Several men have been assisted in obtaining employment by the employment department. The social and literary department provided an instructive course of lectures, and two social receptions were given by the ladies. The Ladies' Central Committee aided materially in contributing to the pleasure of all social gatherings. They also accomplished much in the way of raising money by the dinners that were given early in the year. The members are now hard at work making arrangements to entertain the members of the State convention. The reading-room is an attractive place for young men. Besides a small library, it is supplied with twenty-two daily and weekly papers, three monthly magazines, and numerous association pamphlets. The register shows an attendance of 6800, one-third greater than that of the previous year. Reference was made to the coming State convention and the important bearing it will have on the community in general. In concluding, thanks were extended to the Times for favors shown the association.

The report of the president of the association, Dr. F. Grinnell, was an interesting paper, which lack of space forbids a synopsis. The election of officers was next proceeded with. The old board of directors, who have so faithfully looked after the interests of the association, were re-elected. Dr. F. Grinnell, president; Milford Fish, vice-president; P. M. Green, treasurer; E. A. Walker, A. J. Wallace, Walter Graves, Dr. J. R. Townsend, the delegates elected for the State convention to be held on October 15-16 are as follows: W. N. Campbell, W. M. Hagadorn, Milford Fish, J. W. Campbell, Austin Mager, W. H. Roberts, W. T. Kirk, Walter Graves, John W. Nubnerberger, Dr. J. R. Townsend, John H. Coe, Dr. F. Grinnell and George Taylor. At the close of the business session, Rev. O. D. Crawford delivered an able address, taking for his topics the initial letters of the association: "C"—earning; "O"—Mental and muscular movement; "M"—Christian courage; "A"—Aggressive activity.

A REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Harrison Republican Club held a regular weekly meeting Tuesday evening at the City Hall, which was presided over by J. A. Buchanan in his official capacity.

M. H. Weight made a few pertinent remarks, urging the importance of increased activity and zeal in campaign work. The Executive Committee, of which Mr. Weight was made a member, reported progress in the matter of erecting an outdoor stand for the purpose of holding political meetings. The stand will be provided in due time.

The announcement was received with gratification that on next Tuesday evening Hon. William Williams, Hervey Lindsey and Maj. George E. Gard will address a public meeting here. Such an array of oratorical talent will certainly stir up plenty of political enthusiasm, which has, so far, been lacking. The club will spare no pains to make the affair a big success, and it behooves every Republican to take a personal interest in the matter by turning out and whooping things up.

PASADENA BRITANNICS.

Judge McKinley of Los Angeles was in Pasadena yesterday.

Pasadena is well represented at the Carillo celebration.

J. W. Wood has begun work on his new residence on South Orange Grove avenue.

There was a heavy fog yesterday morning, which made the atmosphere perceptibly cooler.

Any one who looks at C. C. Brown's carriage will be convinced that the owner is a Republican to the core.

Mr. Edwin Jones of New York arrived in Pasadena Tuesday and will spend the winter with his aunt, Mrs. Dr. Fraser.

Numerous prominent citizens were out looking for small boys yesterday, to obtain one of the prizes for the best excuse for attending the circus today.

Rev. Dr. Conger went to Los Angeles yesterday to officiate at the marriage of Edwin Moore of Santa Paula and Miss Florence Moore of Los Angeles.

All members of the Woman's Christian Union in Pasadena are invited to attend the meeting to be held today. It will be one of special interest.

The Santa Fé will run a late train to Azusa tonight for the accommodation of the circus patrons, leaving Los Angeles twenty minutes after the performance closes.

Mr. Claypool, a well-known eastern capitalist who spent last winter in Pasadena, arrived here yesterday with his family from Chicago for another season. He will make their headquarters at Hotel Green.

The members of the W.R.C. will give a social and entertainment at the Odd Fellows' Hall Saturday evening. Cake and ice cream will be served as ordered and the ladies will furnish packages to be auctioned off. Names and addresses of the committee are: Mrs. Lulu M. Calvin, Deputy Junior Vice, Inglewood; J. G. Godfrey, Woman's Relief Corps yesterday and pronounced the work perfect in every respect. Mrs. Calvin says that in her twenty years' experience, she has never seen a fair so well attended as this one. It was the first time she had found a corps altogether perfect. High compliments to the committee.

A special meeting of the Lake Vineyard Water Company directors was held Tuesday night. Several bids were opened for continuing the work at the tunnels at Devil's Gate, all of which were rejected.

Secretary Habbick was instructed to advertise for new bids, which will be opened at 5 o'clock next Monday evening.

The Parlor Assembly at the Spalding to-morrow evening promises to be one of the pleasantest social events of the season. There will be vocal and instrumental music, and dancing will have full sway in the spacious dining hall.

The service during the evening. Brockway's orchestra will furnish music for the dancers.

VENTURA.

"Uncle" Billy Williams Addresses an Enthusiastic Audience.

A large and most enthusiastic audience greeted Herry Lindsey and "Uncle" Billy Williams at Nordhoff last night. More enthusiasm was exhibited than at any previous meeting of that nature ever held here. Great preparations are being made in Ventura for the speaking tour Saturday night, at which Mr. Lindsey and "Uncle" Billy Williams will speak. The Santa Barbara Marching Club will participate in the procession.

Another meeting will be held at Hueneme tonight and the speakers will be entertained at that place by D. W. Perkins.

Nine members of Carillo parlor, N.S.G. W. assisted in the organization of a Parlor of Native Sons in Hueneme Saturday night. Ben Virden left for Los Angeles to attend the wedding of his brother at that place, on Monday.

The Pleasant Valley Republican Club organized at Springville, Friday evening with an enrollment of thirty-five members. The Ventura Baseball Club defeated the Ojai team at Nordhoff Sunday by a score of 25 to 7.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGonigle left for Los Angeles Monday morning.

James R. Willoughby of Ventura has been nominated as Presidential Elector, vice John T. Porter, resigned.

The petition for the relief of the insolvent in the Superior Court on Saturday. The petition sets forth that his total liabilities are \$15,028 and his assets \$13,486. The reasons assigned for the failure are owing to fire, failure of crops and other investments.

The supervisors met Monday and fixed the regular annual tax levy. The amount fixed was \$1.65 outside and \$1.25 inside of town. The school tax was increased to 22 cents, and with this increase schools in the smaller districts will be closed for eight full months of the year. Special school taxes in most of the districts were cut down to the lowest possible amounts and will not aggregate so much as the past year.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The School Board and Trustees Still at War.

An Exciting Time in a Riverside Theater.

Actor Miller Gets Angry—News Notes and Personalities of Local Interest.

SAN BERNARDINO.

At the meeting of the City Trustees Tuesday night, resolutions passed by the Board of Education regarding the late school embroiglo were submitted, and Trustee Kennistad made the following motion: That each charge, sentiment or allegation, either expressed or implied in the resolution at the last meeting of the Board of Education, be read and the Board of Education be reformed. Trustee Whitney voted against the motion, but it carried by three votes.

The Fair Association requested the use of one sprinkler from October 1 to 15 to put the race track in good condition, which was granted Tuesday afternoon.

At 8:30 the board went into executive session for ten minutes, and upon reconvening Whitney made a motion, seconded by Kennistad, that the Electric Light Company be notified that, on and after October 1 the city would not require any street lighting. This action occasioned considerable excitement among business men, as it was the outgrowth of the case in court, whereby the Trustees were enjoined from granting contract to a new company without advertising for bids.

Prof. A. E. Frye, Superintendent of Schools, will lecture tonight at the opera-house, explaining his method of instruction. This has been brought about through the late differences which have arisen between the Trustees and the Board of Education. Much interest is manifested in the election next Saturday, when the proposition of voting for \$15,000 bonds for equipping the new High School will be voted on. The progressive element generally favor it.

Dr. A. C. Keating, who has been at Sacramento for several days in attendance on a court case, returned yesterday on a short respite.

Col. T. J. Wilson, Southern Pacific agent, was in Los Angeles yesterday.

Fred Lash, an Alhambra, who has been visiting friends here the past two weeks, returned home yesterday.

Rev. George W. White, pastor of the First Methodist Church, has been appointed presiding elder of the Los Angeles district. He is succeeded by Rev. Westinberg.

Rev. A. J. Wells of the Unitarian Church has returned from his vacation.

Lou J. Beauchamp, the prohibition orator, will address the people here next Sunday afternoon on the issues.

The Gazette is running a watch contest for Sheriff, and there are four candidates, the Democratic nominee, Dr. Booth, leading so far.

In the Superior Court, Department One, yesterday the case of the people vs. Cunningham, charged with embezzlement, was tried and submitted to the jury.

The case of the United States vs. Henderson was continued to hear other testimony. John Wallace vs. William McDonald, Jr. and Sr., was continued until November 10, 1892.

RIVERSIDE.

The Junior Furrer was played to a small house last night. The comedy was not liked as well as Mr. Frohman's other plays. Mr. Miller got incensed at the "galley gods" a couple of times, going so far the first time as to order the curtain down, when the curtain-raiser, Frederick Lemore, was about half way up.

During the love scene between Mr. Miller and Miss Bankner, one reason for the disturbance was that special police sent to attend the play by the City Marshal refused admission unless they paid; consequently there was no one to preserve order.

The Woman's Missionary Convention commenced here yesterday. Mrs. M. L. Potter of Riverside gave the welcoming address, the response to which was given by Mrs. Seymour Lindsey of Porterville. The delegates and visitors were present.

The convention closes today.

The Riverside School Board published a statement yesterday stating changes that had been made in text-books and other supplies. The board has reduced the requirements as regards text-books; therefore, the cost of a child's school is much reduced from last year.

William Williams, the noted Republican orator, will speak here October 13.

A double bill will be given yesterday at the residence of C. O. Barkelee. The parties were Daniel Bulson of San Bernardino and Daniel Bulson of Los Angeles. E. P. Bulson of Pueno and Miss Maggie Meridith of Rincon. Rev. Cal Ogburn performed the ceremony at 11 o'clock, after which a lunch was served.

A check was awarded on wheelman's day at the county fair are valued at \$600, chief among which is a Warwick "Ghost" safety bicycle valued at \$175, the first prize in the 240 class race, and a gold watch valued at \$100, the first prize in the mile open race.

Mr. Gaylor and family returned from San Francisco Tuesday evening.

Rev. Dr. Deere has returned from Santa Monica.

F. F. Rinder will enlarge his cigar factory, having rented the rooms next to his present store, recently vacated by the Postal Telegraph Company.

Mr. K. Coward is erecting a house on and improving his eighty-acre ranch near Box Springs.

Levi Rickenback, a leading Leona (Kan.) merchant, and who has been building on Riverside, is now at work between Clifton and Cypress avenues; also, another lot at work between Cypress and Fern avenues.

The stone curbing begun in from Victor by Contractor Munson is very good, and meets with hearty approval from everybody.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Brown have arrived safely in New York from Genoa, Italy. They were detained but two hours in quarantine.

POMONA.

James Williams Again in Trouble—Preparations for Columbus Day Celebration.

"Jim-Jam" Williams is getting wiser and wiser, or at least he got into more trouble than at first thought. It was thirty-prime pickers he ordered from Los Angeles, and he told the employment agency they were for Loud & Gerling of this city, prominent fruit buyers and shippers. When the men arrived they presented their order to Loud & Gerling, who were completely surprised, as they had more men than they wanted. About ten of the men did not have money to get back on and Loud & Gerling gave them work. Williams had done some work for the firm some time ago, and evidently came to the conclusion he owned the whole business. He very narrowly escaped a genteel clubbing as the prime pickers wanted to beat the life out of him. He had sobered up enough yesterday to be released from jail. Everything is in readiness for the Republican ratification in this city tonight.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Club received a telegram from the Colored Glee Club of Los Angeles that it would be on hand. The Ninth Regiment Band will also be engaged and everything possible will be done to make the celebration a success. The ratification of the season to be held Monday night, when "Uncle Billy" Williams will speak at the opera-house. This will undoubtedly be the greatest meeting ever held in the city, and elaborate preparations are being made to welcome the great speaker. The Hon. Hervey Lindsey and George E. Gard will also address the people at this time.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to get up an appropriate celebration for Columbus day held a meeting in the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, and appointed the following committee to prepare a programme and present it at the next meeting, Tuesday afternoon at 3:30, viz: S. Rolph, president of the City Council; E. M. Keller, chief of the fire department; Hon. J. E. McComas, chairman of the committee, appointed by the Board of Trade; Miss Reed, chairman of the teachers' committee; Miss Cason, president of the Flower Mission; F. K. Adams, president of the Board of Education; Mr. J. T. Brady, president of the W. C. C. Committee; Lieut. E. L. Moore for Co. D. J. G. Campbell for G. A. R. and Prof. F. A. Molyneux, principal of the High Schools. The celebration promises to be a very enthusiastic one.

POMONA BRITANNICS.

E. L. Beck and family started for Cisco, Tex., yesterday over the Santa Fé. They will be in the city today.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Pierce of Missouri are at the Keller House, and like Pomona so well they will probably locate here.

Miss Gaylor, niece of F. D. Leslie, has been in poor health for some time, and her physician advised a colder climate. She started for Independence, Iowa, yesterday.

C. J. Haskell, who has been visiting at J. T. Brady's for a few weeks, returned to his home in Indiana, Ill., yesterday, but will return at once with his family and locate in Pomona.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

The Republicans of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District.

A Lively Meeting and a Candidate Selected—List of the Delegates Present—Briefs and Personalities from the Channel City.

SANTA BARBARA.

The Republicans of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District met today.

The convention consisted of seven delegates from Ventura county and eight from Santa Barbara county. They met in the club-rooms of the Republican branch league of this city for the purpose of nominating a State Senator.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Ben T. Williams of Ventura. Mr. Alex McLean of Lompoc was made permanent chairman by a unanimous vote, and E. S. Hall of Ventura permanent secretary.

On taking his seat Mr. McLean addressed the convention in a remarkably pleasing manner. The Committee on Credentials reported the following named persons entitled to seats from Santa Barbara county: A. McLean, Walter Elliot, A. M. Boyd, E. M. Pyle, W. D. Smith, W. N. Haley, R. S. Williams and J. W. Taggart. Hon. T. R. Bard, Judge B. T. Williams, C. D. Bonestell, H. W. S. Hardison, D. B. Richards were named from Ventura. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions submitted a report approving and indorsing the platform of the Republican party, and the portion of the platform relating to the can'tation of food, and a resolution stating that it was the sense of the convention that one of the United States Senators to be elected should be, if possible, selected from among the many distinguished Republicans of Southern California, after which Orestes of Ventura was nominated by acclamation to represent the Republican party in the coming contest as their candidate for the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District.

The Democratic Senatorial Committee from the Thirty-fifth Senatorial Convention in this city yesterday afternoon and nominated Orestes of Ventura as their candidate of the Democracy from said district.

SAN DIEGO.

News Notes and Personalities from the Bay City.

A broken telephone wire, coming in contact with the trolley wire of the electric street railway, resulted in an incipient fire at telephone headquarters, corner Fifth and Fifth streets, at noon yesterday. The fire department was called out, but their services were not required. Some damage was done to the instruments at the telephone headquarters.

C. W. Thompson has filed his bond as County Clerk.

A count of the funds in the county treasury shows \$30,148.21 in cash and \$37,090.55 in deposit checks, making a total of \$67,238.76.

The First Cavalry Band furnished music at Hotel del Coronado Tuesday evening, to the delight of numerous dancers.

Many of the business houses were closed during Wednesday forenoon.

T. A. Vandeventer, editor of the Parris News Era, and Gus Hynum, of the Winchester, are attending the festival especially prepared for the World's Fair.

J. V. Mumford, well known here in boom days, is visiting friends in the city.

County Superintendent of Schools Wagoner has tendered to the Board of Supervisors the observation of Arbor day, by resulting in the planting of many trees on the school grounds of the county.

The Y.M.C.A. concert Tuesday night, in which the United States Glee Club was assisted, was excellent, but was not well patronized.

The Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah of San Diego will tender a reception to visiting brethren and sisters tonight.

All the offices at the courthouse were open for business as usual yesterday.

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The Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah of San

ELEVENTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

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The Quadro-Centennial Anniversary of the Discovery of America.

Advance Bulletin

—OF OUR—

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Descriptive of Los Angeles and Southern California.

To be Issued October 21, 1892.

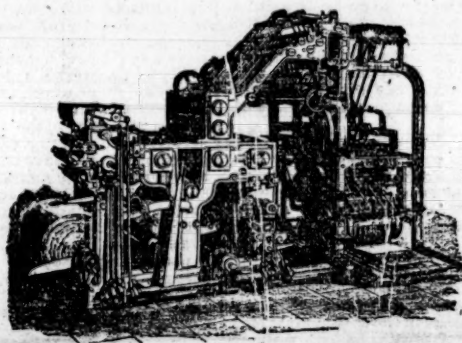
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The Living Present:

The Land and Its Products. The Lime. Agriculture.
The Orange. The Olive. Live Stock.
The Lemon. Deciduous Fruits. Bees and Honey.

Los Angeles County:

General Description by Sections and Towns.
Horticulture, Its Great Development and Immense Possibilities.
Agriculture and Mining.
Harbors, Ports, and Seaside Resorts.
The Naturalist and Sportsman, etc.

Los Angeles City:

Founding, Progress and General Description. The City Today.
A Railroad Center.
Commerce, Trade, Finance and Manufactures.
Streets and Street-car Systems.
Postoffice, Schools, Churches, Colleges and Library.
Police and Fire Departments.
Parks and Boulevards. A City of Beautiful Homes.

The Other Southern Counties:

San Bernardino: Her Resources, Irrigation Systems, etc.
San Diego: Her Position, Development, etc.
Orange: Her History, Development and Condition.
Santa Barbara: Her Climate, Homes and Vegetation.
Ventura: Her Fertile Valleys, Stock, Bean and Grain Ranches.

Miscellaneous Special Articles:

The Nicaragua Canal. By Capt. W. L. Merry.
The Colorado Desert and Its Interesting Possibilities.
The Missions of Southern California.
Bear Valley and Its Famous Dam, etc. Pasadena and Vicinity.

A Distinctive World's Fair Feature:

An elaborate special description of the grand preparations for OPENING DAY at Chicago, on the 21st of October, will be printed in the first edition; and the second edition will contain a Graphic Telegraphic Account of the Opening Exercises, to be wired from Chicago after they have taken place. This second edition will, if requested, go to all purchasers of copies in lots and to all agents ordering extras.

Numerous Local Illustrations! The News of the Day.

ADVERTISING.

Special attention will be given to the insertion of attractive advertisements, both display and classified; also reading notices of suitable character. Rates: \$2.00 per inch for display and 5 cents per line for classified. "Readers," 15, 20 and 30 cents per line respectively, according to type and position, which the office will regulate advantageously to the advertiser.

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THE AMENDMENTS.

Several Very Important Questions

To Be Voted on at the Next Election.

Which, as Yet, Have Not Been Discussed.

What the Amendments Are, and How Our Correspondent Thinks They Should Be Treated—The Pros and Cons.

VENTURA (Cal.) Sept. 28.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] How many readers of THE TIMES know what is the State Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10? How many know that it is to be voted on at the coming election on November 8? How many know that there are three Senate and two Assembly amendments to be voted on at this election? Doubtless one-third of the voters do not even know the subjects of these amendments.

What are we going to do about it? Will the eloquent orators of the old parties inform the people concerning the meaning and intent of these amendments? Oh, no! They are too busy discussing the twiddle-dee and twiddle-dum of tariff. Will the reform party expounders instruct their congregations on these vital issues before us? No! They see only their own pet schemes of reformation and have but a single eye for their end.

Well, what are we going to do about it? Use the channel through which true education reaches the common people, the newspaper, and instruct them how to vote.

It is surprising and alarming to see the indifference with which the campaign speakers and newspapers in general have treated these very important questions, which are to be decided in this State on November 8.

Let us examine the first question to be voted upon. It is the Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10. Its main object is to extend the session of the State Legislature forty days, making it 100 days instead of sixty. Now, it is a voter's wish to give our Legislature forty days more to revel in the capital festivities and fairly reek with infamies, like our last legislative session. The vote will be "yes" for that amendment. If you wish to economize in government expenses, wish our representatives to understand that they are sent to the capital to attend to business, and that two months is sufficient time to perform these duties, vote "no."

The next question to be voted upon is the Assembly amendment No. 7, which reads that no city, town, township, board of education or school district shall incur any indebtedness exceeding the year's income without the consent of two-thirds of the qualified concerned electors. This is a plain and wise business proposition, and will doubtless be carried.

Senate Amendment No. 11 provides that the Lieutenant-Governor shall, when the Senate is not in session, visit all the State institutions, prisons, reformatory schools, asylums and other institutions supported in whole or part by the State, make careful examinations of the manner in which the appropriations for the support of such institutions have been expended. Now, what kind of a report would you expect from a strictly partisan office-holder, visiting State institutions managed by strictly partisan superintendents of like affiliation? Would it not be better to have a non-partisan committee do this extremely necessary investigation? Do you want to aid the chances for further fraud in these State institutions? If so, vote "yes" for this amendment.

Assembly Amendment No. 5 limits the appropriation of money, except the general appropriation bill and the deficiency bill, for any but a single and certain purpose; limits the power of any State officer to incur any deficiency except in case of actual necessity, and then only upon the written authority, first obtained, of the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General. Any deficiency incurred in violation of this provision shall be void and the Legislature shall have power to appropriate money to pay the same. These are wise provisions to regulate that much-abused power of appropriation. Stamp that question after the "yes."

The Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 14 reduces the required number of inhabitants from 100,000 to 35,000 necessary before cities can obtain a charter. This amendment will doubtless be carried.

And these are not the only questions which need the attention of voters in this State. Immediately following the amendments are four very important other matters to be decided. The first is for refunding the State debt. By a heavy taxation for a few years the debt could be paid off. If the taxes are not increased the debt will draw a high rate of interest and be a burden for many years. Each voter must settle the question individually.

The second question is for or against the San Francisco depot act? This question has perhaps been the most widely discussed of all here mentioned. But what right has San Francisco to claim tribute from the whole State? Is she not able to provide for herself? Why not apply for a breakwater at Santa Monica? That necessity would more apt be a public benefactor and not controlled by the great Pacific octopus, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, as the San Francisco depot promises to be.

How important is the next proposition to be voted upon, which reads, for or against an educational qualification requiring every voter to be able to write his own name and read any section of the constitution in the English language. Here, without doubt, is one of the greatest reforms of our age, and it has hardly been mentioned, so far, in this campaign. Herein lies the prevention of many an election fraud, for the illiterate herd of voters will then no longer haunt the polls on election day, and the political bosses and wire-pullers will be thrown out of employment, for they will not find sufficient followers among the educated who can be bought for a farthing, and therefore the honest voter will have a chance to carry the election. How can a man vote intelligently if he cannot read or write even his own name? If you are a true-hearted, patriotic American citizen, if you seek the welfare of your home and native land; if you desire an honest ballot and a fair count; if you believe in upholding the American Constitution, vote "Yes" on this question. And last, but not least, is the question

of election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. There seems to be such an overwhelming sentiment in favor of this proposition that it is hardly necessary to discuss it. The open and notorious use of Stanford's sack at the last Senatorial election has caused such a sense of repugnance to rise in the breast of the intelligent voter that all will undoubtedly vote "yes" on this question.

Don't be carried away by the fiery flames of eloquence of the campaign orators on the text and be led to think that is the only live issue before the American voter today; nor by the eloquent eulogies of their respective candidates, but consider these questions and all others well before voting.

If you have not already, obtain as soon as possible a book of instructions on the Australian ballot system from your County Clerk and read carefully every section, so that you can go to the polls and vote intelligently.

This is a campaign of education. Every voter is feeling his individual responsibility, party lines are becoming terribly mixed (almost lost in some cases) and the country seems to feel the underground swell of a general reform wave, from whence is still uncertain.

R. GARNER CURRIAN.

IS HERE TODAY.

John Robinson's Great Show Is Now Here—Only Two Performances.

Ten Big Shows, Circuses, Menageries, Hippodrome and the Great Spectacle of Solomon, His Temple and the Queen of Sheba.

John Robinson's colossal aggregation of combined circus, museum, menagerie, hippodrome and spectacle, a realistic dream of oriental splendor and scriptural magnificence—in all its gigantic vastness and stupendous entirety, arrived last night on its own special trains, and quietly unloaded at the Arcade depot grounds. Soon the vast space was crowded with the paraphernalia of the great show. Only two exhibitions will be given in Los Angeles, the show remaining for only today. The first exhibition will take place at 2 p.m., and the evening performance will commence at 8 o'clock. The doors will be open one hour earlier.

Men whose hair is silvered now and whose grandchildren will visit the great show can recall with the keenest delight Robinson's circus which passed through their Eastern homes more than half a century ago. This is the same show. Then it was managed by the father of the present owner, but the exhibition which the greatest collection of animals on the American continent, comprising lions, tigers, hyenas, zebras, leopards, elephants, giraffes, serpents and every other specimen of animal kingdom that can be captured in the different parts of the tropical world.

The street parade will take place at 10 o'clock in the morning and will pass through the principal streets, including Main and Spring streets.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

A County Jail Bird, Run Away from Deputy Cruz.

The Sheriff's deputies are in hard luck. During the past few months several hard cases have given them the slip, but in almost every case they have redeemed themselves by recapturing the escapes.

Yesterday a bold rascal named Pat O'Leary, who was arrested a few weeks ago for robbing a man on Alameda street, was taken into Department One of the Superior Court by Deputy Sheriff Cruz to plead.

A few minutes later Cruz was ordered by the Court to leave the room on business, and as soon as the officer's back was turned, O'Leary boldly left the room by another door and headed for Sonoratown as fast as his legs could carry him.

The alarm was given before the fellow reached the street, and Deputies Bowler, Russell and McClure were soon in hot pursuit.

The officer had a long chase, and at one time it looked as if O'Leary would make his escape, but as Russell had quite an experience chasing train-robbers and yellow jackets in the mountains back of Visalia a few weeks ago, his legs were in good condition, and he overtook the thief after a run of several miles and bravely marched him back to the courtroom.

THE GARRITY FAMILY.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Pat Garrity and all of their cousins and aunts and the relatives of their enemies appeared in Justice Austin's department of the Police Court.

The Garritys live on St. John street, and the husband and wife were arrested day before yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace of their neighbors. A number of witnesses, both male and female, were sworn, showing that the Garritys are a quarrelsome lot.

The Court found both guilty and sentenced Mrs. Pat to pay a fine of \$10.

The husband will be sentenced today.

A SMOOTH THIEF.

Paul de Ana, the scamp who was arrested night before last by Sergt. Morton, of the police department, for stealing a valise at the Strasburg Hotel, was before Police Justice Austin yesterday, and will be sentenced today to a long term in the chain gang.

De Ana only arrived in this city a few days ago from Tulare, and had he not been picked up by the Los Angeles police, Constable C. W. Keller of Tulare could have gathered him in, for that officer reached the city yesterday morning with a warrant charging him with petty larceny.

The fellow has committed a number of robberies in the San Joaquin Valley, and as soon as he serves out his term here he will be sent back to Tulare.

Columbus Day.

The preparations for the celebration of Columbus day, under the auspices of the Italian colony, are progressing very well, and the celebration promises fair to be one of the finest ever held in the city.

Subscriptions for the fund come in freely, so that there has been subscribed in two days over \$700.

By kind permission of Gen. Johnson four companies of the National Guards commanded by Col. Schrieber will take part in the parade.

Mayor Hazard has promised to be one of the orators of the day, and so has W. T. Williams and P. Siatri. Mr. Pirola has been chosen president of the day.

YOM HKIPPURIM.

Israel's Atonement as Told by A. W. Edelman.

An Interesting History of One of the Jewish Fest Days.

How Faith Can Smooth the Tempest-beaten Heart.

Some Good Advice to Children—The Day of Atonement Will Commence Tomorrow Evening—"Cry ALOUD, Spare Not."

Sacred scripture contains many words of consolation. But none are more comforting, when the mind is absorbed in solemn scrutiny of the acts of our lives, than the words of the prophet Ezekiel, which assure us that the wrath of God is not everlasting and that the sinner can obtain the mercy which he has forfeited through means of a voluntary return to righteousness. For thus speaks the Lord through Ezekiel the prophet: "And when the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed and doeth that which is lawful and right he shall save his soul alive. Because he considereth and turneth away from all his transgressions that he hath committed he shall surely live; he shall not die." (Ezekiel, xvii., 27, 28.)

These sublime words of the prophet suffice to carry conviction to the disturbed spirit. And yet there are ever so many whose faith in God is so very weak and whose reasoning powers seek other modes of teaching.

Yes, they even question the possibility of atoning for the past life of sin by repentance and prospective resolutions. They say, "Before God there is no forgetfulness; can then a firm resolve to lead a holy life in the future have the power to efface the stains which blight and frustrate the past?" In dealing with minds such as these—minds which doubt the power of penitence to cancel guilt and wonder how such a power can be in accordance with divine justice—it will not be amiss to narrate a parable penned by a great rabbi of old:

A king had an only son whom he loved dearly. He was very anxious that his child should during his lifetime derive some enjoyment from princely patrimony which one day he would inherit. The parent felt that to enjoy one must first deserve.

He, therefore, sent his son away from court attended by two companions, one an old man sobered by years and experience, the other a cheerful youth of his own age. He supplied him with money to meet all contingencies during his absence.

Long they traveled through several climates; and wherever they roamed, the old counsellor was constantly reminding his royal pupil that the object of the journey was not for mere pleasure, but to fit him for a throne. In this distant land which his father ruled, and that no temptation should make him forget his dignity. The prince, however, gave a more ready ear to his less harsh companion. "It is well to forget home sometimes," said the more indulgent adviser. "The present is the only period of enjoyment." The prince, beguiled by the charmer, lent him a willing ear, and giving unbridled licence to his inclinations, soon became the slave of his unscrupulous adviser.

The father heard with pain of the prince's conduct, of his forgetfulness of princely dignity, and of the lavish manner in which he had hitherto expended the funds which he had supplied him. But the king reasoned with himself thus: "If my child has forgotten his duty, I cannot forget my love for him. Let him be as he is, my child, though, though undeserving. The young companion whom I sent with him was necessary to beguile the tedium of the journey, and I must make allowances, for I myself appointed him to his post. I will forgive much," thought the father, "and he will not wholly forsake his aged guide, and if he will ultimately incline to his counsel."

At last the travelers turned homeward. Once more they looked upon those well-known fields which lay near the birth-place and home of the prince. Recollections of the past came flooding back with mingling and shame many an act of folly which he had committed despite the advice of his sage friend. "It is useless to regret the past now," said the youthful companion; "who would be a coward?" And the prince again agreed with him. At length the travelers arrived at the boundary of the palace grounds, round which flowed a river which required to be traversed before they could reach their home. A ferryman stood in his boat near the shore. The toll was small. The ferryman was ugly and frightful to the sight.

The young and gay companion, fearing now to face the king, sought to divert the prince from passing the river, so he said to the prince, "Why give your money to yon grim and offensive ferryman, who may perhaps out of spite, hatred, or malice, deceive us and drown us?" Rather cast your securities into the river and heap them up into a causeway, over which you may pass dry-shod." The aged adviser pointed out the folly and madness of this proposal, and showed the prince that it would be a hopeless task to attempt to make a bridge with such insubstantial materials. He also added that if all the money was lost in the endeavor, and the river still flowed on, it would be impossible to reach home, for the ferryman would not trust even a prince if he were penniless.

But the prince persisted, and away he cast in the river, package after package of the golden sequins, till only one remained. He stopped with the last package in his hand, half in doubt, "If in dismay," "What?" exclaimed the gay companion, "would you give away now? Cast it in the river, though it be your last." But the sage counsellor grasped the prince's arm, begged him to think of the amount of gold and silver already lying at the bottom of the stream which still rushed on deep and silent as before, heedless of the little heap of coins accumulated in its bed, and he entreated him not to cast away his last chance, and give up wholly his father's love and his royal patrimony.

At these words the prince relented. "My father," he exclaimed in tears, "is still my father. I will forget the command of God. I will forgive me! I have not a hope of enjoying the kingdom; I will not lose the last, last chance. Thou, old counsellor, must be right; ferryman, grim and ugly though thou art, here is thy fee; take it. It is the last package I possess. I understand."

that my royal father placed thee here for my advantage, and for that of all who wished to enter his estate. And thou, old friend, my father well knew thy fidelity when he set thee over me as companion and my best adviser. "True, I have long despised thy good counsels and derided thine admonitions; but thou hast at last triumphed.

"My father will call thee an honest servant for having led his erring child back to his arms at last."

"Thus speaking, the prince gave his last remaining coin to the grim ferryman, and entering his boat was borne safely across the river and thus reached his home, where he was reconciled to his forgiving father.

Friends, take the rabbi's lesson to your own heart. The father who forgave the penitent child is our Father and our King; the royal patrimony is heaven; the heir to that kingdom is your soul; earth is the scene of its travel in its endeavor to deserve its future heritage.

The Father sends with the soul two companions, two principles (The Yetzer Hatov and the Yetzer Hara.) One of good, the other of evil. The spirit of material enjoyment which binds the soul to earth, and the spirit of immortal wisdom which subdues the tendency to vain and wasteful pleasures, subordinate our thoughts and deeds to the one great object of our earthly journey, and at length leads us to our heavenly home. Both principles are no doubt necessary in the great plan of our Creator; one to cheer, the other to chasten and control; one to render life endurable during the soul's probation, the other to save that soul from the demoralization which dims and absorbs the sublime perceptions and heavenly aspiration of the undying spirit.

Unhappily, at first, enjoyment of the present and material pursuits obtain ascendancy. Conscience cries aloud: We drown its voice and close the intellect to its pleading sound.

Onward we speed in the journey of life, and forgetting that we did not come hither to abide forever, we fling away with a lavish, a careless and a wasteful hand, heedless of the approach of the hour of our recall, the precious treasure, the time which our Father gave us for a true and noble use.

Yet, our King and Father, unwilling that His children—the crowning work of recorded creation—should lose the immortal reward He hath so graciously for them, graciously sends forth His messengers to call us back to Him. Many are the ways in which His mercy shows itself for this compassionate purpose. Many are the warning voices that speak to the soul. He has given us a truly religion which unchains the earth-bound spirit. He has given affliction, which reminds us of the effect and uselessness of human pleasures.

At last come the infirmities of age, then we shrink from the retrospect of our lives. It may be that we are hardened in sin, and the seeds of immorality lie neglected on the barren surface of our hearts; or perhaps that we are ashamed to repent, because penitence has been too long deferred and neglected; or that we are afraid that our contrition will be rejected.

The material companion still entices us to give up the hope of immortality; death does not open the portal to eternal bliss, except the grim ferryman bear us in his bark over the troubled waters of disturbed conscience. What bridge is there by which we may cross? No, conscience sweeps all ruthlessly away. "Die as you have lived," whispers the evil genius "Shun the grim ferryman; repent, you say? No, repentance is a weakness and a humiliation.

"Give not to conscience your few remaining hours, nor teach mankind the vanity of those aims for which they struggle; live and die as you have lived. Deny religion; religion is a mockery; give up the hope of bliss beyond the tomb and seek peace in annihilation.

But the good angel tells us of the mercy and love of our Heavenly Father, he paints the beauty of His treasure and its contrast with earthly joys, and teaches how faith alone can soothe the tempest-beaten heart, invest existence with a glorified purpose and give the soul its only true enduring peace and everlasting happiness.

Be then ready, my friends, when God recalls his great gift, your never-dying soul, to yield it back to him, purified by penitence from the stains of its earthly sojourn. Repentance streaming from the humble heart, with all the force of truth, trust and love, will flow from the sinner's stained soul, even at the last supreme hour when earth is fading from us—To His divine compassion. His mercy equals His omnipotence.

This is His own message of love to the penitent. "Because he considered and turneth away from his transgression that he hath committed, he shall not die—he shall surely live."

Consider and live. Live here and hereafter. Here in virtue and faith and hereafter in the heaven of God. May our Heavenly Father remember you all for a happy life. May He listen to your fervent prayers. May the coming year be for you all, a year of life and health, of success and of prosperity; of progress and religious advancement. May your children be spared to you, and you to your children, so that you may be able to continue your fostering care and to educate them as young men and women to be a blessing to yourselves and to all mankind.

And you, dear children, remember the sacred duties you have to fulfill. Thank your dear parents daily for all the care they bestow on you, for all the benefits they shower upon you. Be obedient to their commands. Anticipate all their wishes by being kind and cheerful at home to your brothers and sisters by good behavior and diligence in all your studies. Promise them to remain true to your God and to your religion. Never be ashamed of being a Jew, but always say proudly with the prophet Jonah: "I am a Hebrew; and the Lord God of heaven, who hath made the sea and the dry land, I do fear."

The observance of the Day of Atonement will commence on Friday at sunset and conclude on the subsequent evening. Rabbi A. W. Edelman will lecture before the Moses Montefiore congregation, at Masonic Hall, 129½ South Spring street. His subject on Friday evening from Isaiah lviii. 4: "Cry aloud, spare not; lift up thy voice like a Shopiar and announce to My people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sin."

And on Saturday at 5 p.m. from the prophet Jonah: "I am a Hebrew; and the God of heaven, who hath made the sea and the dry land, I do fear."

The "Living St. Vincent's" defeated the "democratic" "Advancers" on Wednesday afternoon by a score of 18 to 10. The features of the game were the pitch; the batsmen the batting of Edwards, Kesteven, Wott and Wilson; Brouseau of Mulamba. The winners would like to meet the club under 18.

FACTS OF THE FIGHT

Murat Halstead on the Political Situation.

Eight Plans on How Cleveland Could Have Been Beaten.

Seven Significant Conclusions Drawn by the Field Marshal.

The Consolidated South and New York in Control—The Defeat of the Democratic Party a Public Necessity.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—From week to week it is my purpose to bear testimony to the truth precisely as it appears. It was a close question at Chicago whether Grover Cleveland could be nominated. The general impression is that there never was a chance for any other result. History may be written that way, but it will not contain the facts that are among the most important and ought to be the most instructive. I think it very likely Cleveland could have been beaten:

1. If Senator Palmer had had the courage of his ambition and had striven for the delegation from his State as Gov. Boies did in Iowa.
2. If ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana had been an earnest candidate for the first place and Senator Voorhees had possessed his old time health and strength to help him.
3. If the Kentucky United States Senators had lent Watterson helping hands, so as to have kept Kentucky out of the Cleveland column.
4. If Gov. Campbell of Ohio had not thought his political fortunes would be promoted by giving his strength and adroitness to forming a Cleveland faction and keeping the State from a solid commitment to Brice with a view of going over to Gorman.
5. If Gov. Brown of Georgia had not contented himself with history and tradition, but had made good his words by taking the field as a practical politician.
6. If Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania had not been a candidate for the Presidency outwitted by Harrity, who persuaded him to believe that his chance was to be a Cleveland enthusiast, and yet not nominate the ex-President.
7. If—and this is the big if, reserved for this place—Senator Gorman had not been prevented by the capitalistic power in Baltimore, engineered by Secretary Bayard, and expressed through the Baltimore Sun, from carrying his own State for himself.

[It was this unexpected failure of the popular Southern Senator to command his own State that made the defeat of Hill so humiliating and so exasperating, and led directly to the nomination of Cleveland.]

8. If Gov. Flower's policy of bolting from the convention had not been overruled by Hill. The Governor was of the judgment that the Bourke Cockran appeal to the convention would amount simply to damaging the candidate, but that a square bolt would prevent the nomination of Cleveland.

Certainly the reason for bolting was a very strong one—that it was unheard of to nominate a candidate for the Presidency against the united vote, solemnly written, signed, and promulgated, against that action, with the warning that the nomination would imperil the party by exposing to defeat the decisive electoral vote of the State. Sickles would have made the bolting speech, and led the way out on his crutches.

Capital has this year felt that there were many wild follies afoot in the country—socialistic notions verging upon nihilism, which is anarchical destruction. In the Democratic end of Wall Street Mr. Cleveland is held to be the strong and safe man. He has resisted the heaving agency of the gathered follies of a thousand years in finance.

The capitalistic Democracy of New York have friends upon whom they call for men and money in political warfare in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, with a sprinkling in Connecticut and New Jersey.

Taking these business men, who hold the results of success in their hands, aggregating enormous figures, and a few hundred thousand dollars invested in what we may call Government securities, is very easily within their ability; and when it is doled out with every pretense of poverty it goes a great way. The Democratic party feels the hundreds of millions of capital that plunges in its name into Presidential campaigns from the top of the head to the toes. This force was never so alert and so deftly managed as at Chicago, and the whole array of the ex-officio holders of Cleveland moved as one man in its support. The country has been full of talk of Whitney, and he has been celebrated as the necromancer of the convention. He personified capital and office-holding. The two master stonions united in him. He had the advantage of knowing perfectly what he wanted. The key of the situation was that the nomination of Cleveland would give capital a clinch on the election.

Presidential. The Republican party is conservative; that is, opposed to destructive; to extravagant and desperate experiments, believing in "new markets, new factories and new ships," in progressive development on familiar and prosperous lines. The Democratic party, irresponsible, has had the criminal weakness to cultivate all the fads. There was no foolery that it did not think might be turned to account. With Cleveland on a British gold plank of course the Wall Street end of the Democracy was secure, and subscriptions would do the rest. That was the broad highway.

Everything, therefore, was directed to Cleveland and a money plank that would suit him. The Cleveland ex-officio holders were put in motion to fix the platform. As to the tariff, that was to be a "straddle," of course. Common prudence told that much. The trouble anticipated was in demanding that all dollars should have equal "intrinsic and exchangeable" value; that is, that the silver dollar should have the "intrinsic and exchangeable" value of the gold dollar. "Intrinsic and exchangeable" means therefore the world's market value. The manipulation of the money matter was so perfect there was little trouble. Capital put its big paw on Tammany and Tammany was still. Cleveland was thus placed on a gold platform.

The fighting ability of the opposition to Cleveland was concentrated on the tariff plank, to give the great and good man, as was freely explained, the medicine he was ready, unscientific, in his rough and ready, unscientific, tariff radicalism. The Confederate free trade tariff resolution was representative of the party sentiments. It was in existence. There was a suspicious fervor and thankfulness over our

admission that if the unknown and unexpected did not explode the South would be sold once more and for the last time. Besides, in quoting the Democracy paid no attention to the qualifications and explanation of the existence of a margin of doubt.

The great event of the "congress" the mugsy will excuse the use of their favorite word with due acknowledgment—a consensus of statistics that the country is doing very well in and under the McKinley tariff law. All the figures corroborate Mr. Peck, and it is evident that the McKinley tariff is the Democratic party by publishing the truth. The persecution of the man only drives the facts into the understanding of the people. Do they approve putting him in the penitentiary for making known the facts? MURAT HALSTEAD.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

IN THE GAY WORLD.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Hinckley (nee Florence Blythe, the young millionaire heiress of San Francisco) are spending their honeymoon at Hotel Coronado.

Mrs. James Irvine of San Francisco recently gave an opera party, followed by a supper, in honor of Mrs. O. W. Childs and the Misses Childs, who still linger in the foggy city.

Tomorrow evening promises to be a busy one in church social circles. There will be a reception to Rev. and Mrs. Eustis Howard and Rev. J. B. Stewart at the First Presbyterian; a reception to church members at the Temple-street Christian and a reception and social at the First Congregational.

ON THE WING.

Miss Kelo, Miss Hasse and Miss Wise of the public library have gone to San Diego to witness the Cabrillo celebration.

Rev. Dr. George Franklin Bugbee and Mrs. Bugbee leave soon for the East to visit friends and attend the sessions of the Triennial Episcopal Convention.

Miss Alta Wade of Sentoas street went to Long Beach yesterday to spend a couple of days visiting friends.

Mrs. E. C. Denio went to Long Beach yesterday. She and her son Carl, who is now in San Francisco, may decide to spend the entire winter there.

Mrs. Frank Coulter and two children of North Pearl street are sojourning at Arrowhead Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. A. Off of Figueroa street left yesterday to attend the Cabrillo celebration at San Diego. Maj. and Mrs. W. A. Elderkin have gone on a "mission" tour through the State, their object being to visit all the old missions of California. They are accompanied by Miss Ellen Hale, daughter of Edward Everett Hale, who they expect to reach Santa Barbara during their sojourn there this season. Miss Hale will pass the winter in the Channel city.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Miss Mabel Brousseau who has been spending several months at Berkeley, is expected home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Barnard of South Hill street have returned from an absence of four months in Minneapolis and vicinity. They are accompanied by their son's wife, Mrs. Frank Barnard, and child, who will spend the winter here.

Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Thomson return this week from their vacation trip to Canada.

THE FAIR.

The Hazard Pavilion Will Be Thrown Open Tomorrow.

The Pavilion will be thrown open tomorrow morning and the work of putting exhibits in place for the fair will begin. Everything must be in place by Monday noon, and on that evening the fair will open.

Every inch of the 18,000 square feet of space has been engaged by exhibitors. The principal features of the week's programme of special entertainments are as follows: Tuesday at 2 p.m., typewriter and penmanship contest; Tuesday evening, beauty show and special music; Wednesday afternoon, baby show, with Chinese entertainment in the evening; Thursday afternoon, a special musical programme, including saxophone quartette and overtures; evening, a military drill and exercises by Normal schoolgirls. On Friday afternoon the beauty show will be repeated, and the babies will exhibit their skill in walking. In the evening the Turaverlin athletes will perform.

The prizes for the baby show are now on exhibition in the show window of Day & Fisher's music store, and include a \$800 carriage, a \$10 gold necklace, several fine china baby stoves, blankets, dolls and toys of all descriptions. Special prizes are offered for twins and triplets.

The Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday the report of Expert Accountant Blackman upon the books of the Tax Collector was received and filed.

A deed from Edward Schmidt for a street and land in the Schmitz tract for road purposes was accepted and recorded.

Supervisors Hubbard and Perry were appointed a committee to examine the changes and condition of the Soledad Cañon road needed to the county by the Newhall Farming Company.

Is It the General's Ghost?

(Boston Post.)

"Gen. James Shields, veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, ex-Governor of Oregon Territory and ex-Senator of Illinois and Minnesota, is said to be living in abject poverty on a small farm in Ohio. He is 82 years old."

The above extraordinary paragraph is now on its rounds, and were there a scintilla of truth in it would at once excite the national sympathies in behalf of this "subject paper."

It happens, however, that Gen. James Shields, the veteran referred to, is now on his rounds, and were there a scintilla of truth in it would at once excite the national sympathies in behalf of this "subject paper."

It is true that Gen. Shields did do gallant service in Mexico and also in the civil war, but he was for a short time Governor of Oregon Territory; that he was a United States Senator from Illinois and Minnesota, and the writer of the above paragraph might also have added Missouri, from which State he filled out the unexpired term of Lewis V. Borg, and that he would be, if living, 82 years old.

But the best authorities concur in the statement that this distinguished citizen, soldier and statesman died at Ottumwa, Iowa, on the 1st of June, 1879, and if there is any "subject paper" in the world, it is the one that is now circulating in the General's name. It must be a spoof or a case of false pretenses.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE COURTS.

Sensational Damage Suit on Trial in Department Four.

A Septuagenarian Sued for Breach of Promise of Marriage.

Two Appeals to the Supreme Court Which Proved Fruitless.

A Woman Labels the Owners of the Tug Warrior—Divorces Business—A Religious Maniac Sent to Asylum—Court Notes.

The monotony of the proceedings of Department Four of the Superior Court was broken yesterday by the commencement of the trial of a case of an unusually interesting nature. The title of this action is Mrs. Helen M. Lowell vs. Leonard Parker, and its object is to recover damages in the sum of \$25,000 for an alleged breach of promise of marriage.

The plaintiff is a widow, 56 years of age, and a sister-in-law of the defendant. She is a matronly, well-preserved woman, whose quiet demeanor presents a marked contrast to the sordid motive which evidently actuated her to drag the case before the court. She is a native of New England, and has been married to the defendant for over twenty years. The defendant is a man of about 40 years of age, of medium height, and although inclining to baldness, has dark hair, a foretop, suggestive of Father Time, and mustache, still unbleached.

The defendant, although 78 years of age, does not appear to be over 60 at most, and with the exception of a slight lameness, which necessitates the use of a crutch, he is fully possessed of his faculties. He is of medium height, and although inclining to baldness, has dark hair, a foretop, suggestive of Father Time, and mustache, still unbleached.

The parties to this action are represented respectively by Messrs. Del Valle and Munday and S. M. White, Esq. The morning session was consumed in the work of securing a jury to try the case, the following twelve men being finally agreed upon: G. A. Barron, J. A. Clark, G. Charnock, L. Friel, B. F. Gardner, W. H. Hayes, R. T. Newcomb, S. Peterson, J. R. Porter, M. Remley, E. O. Stinson, and H. Walker.

The pleadings were then read, and from the complaint it was ascertained that on November 25, 1891, the defendant, who was possessed of real and personal property valued at \$50,000, promised to marry plaintiff within one year; that plaintiff, relying upon said promise, had then and there given up her position as a teacher, and was willing and ready to marry the defendant, but that he, disregarding said promise, had since married a Mrs. Wellman; wherefore plaintiff sought to recover damages in the sum of \$25,000.

In his answer, the defendant enters a general denial to each and every allegation contained in plaintiff's complaint, and avers further that the plaintiff was not a femme sole at the time the alleged promise was said to have been made, so that he could not have married her had he desired to do so.

The following witnesses were called and examined for the plaintiff: Mrs. Helen M. Lowell, Miss May B. Lowell, Mrs. Adella T. Brown, Robert A. Brown, S. J. Beck and Jesse R. Parker. At the close of their testimony, which was merely a recital of the facts set forth in the complaint, the plaintiff rested her case.

The defense then introduced the following witnesses: L. M. Brown, Joel B. Parker, Mrs. E. L. Lewis and Mrs. Lydia T. Wood. From their testimony it was shown that on November 16 last, Brown, the defendant's son-in-law, raised \$20,000 for Parker on some of his property, which he subsequently turned over to Miss Lowell. The plaintiff herself, upon being recalled, admitted that she had refused to marry Parker until the expiration of a year after the death of her sister, his former wife, which occurred in 1890. It was then developed that the defendant, who resided at Anaheim, owned two tracts of land there, valued at \$15,000, and that, although he had three daughters, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Wood, all of whom lived in Los Angeles, and a son, 58 years of age, residing at Chicago, he never mentioned his engagement with Mrs. Lowell to any of them.

The defense set up the theory that the plaintiff had made a contract marriage with a man named Williams in Missouri; but Mrs. Lowell denied that such was the case, stating that she intended to do so, but found that Williams had a wife and children living, and as he had not been divorced she refused to live with him. The fact was also elicited that Parker had conveyed his property to his second wife, a matter which appeared to have aroused the animosity of others than the plaintiff, and when the case is resumed today there will doubtless be some further developments.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the judgment and order of the Superior Court of San Luis Obispo county in the case of Charles A. Haskin, assignee, etc., (appellant) vs. D. W. James (respondent), was received from headquarters yesterday by Deputy Clerk Ashmore for filing in this city.

This is an action brought by plaintiff, as assignee of the partnership of Ward & James, insolvent debtors, to recover from the defendant the value of certain property of that partnership which it is alleged had been transferred to him within one month prior to a creditors' petition in insolvency, by means of which transfer a preference had been made in violation of section 95 of the Insolvent Act of 1880. The court below found against the plaintiff's contention, and rendered judgment accordingly, from which and an order denying a new trial the assignee appealed. As the findings show upon sufficient evidence that the defendant did not know or have any reason to believe a fraud was intended on the part of the insolvent debtors, and it appears that he paid full consideration for the goods in good faith, the Court holds that he is not liable in this action, and refers to the case of Albert vs. Branheip (80 Cal. 691).

In the case of Miss Clementia Cruz de Coronado vs. Lewis Wolfelski et al., from this county, the following order was received:

It is ordered that the motion of respondent to dismiss the appeal herein be and the same is hereby granted. PATRICK, J.

LABELLED FOR DAMAGES. A libel suit has been commenced in the Admiralty Department of the United States District Court by J. Evenson against the Wilmington Transportation Company. Evenson alleges in his complaint that on January 30 last he was employed as a seaman on the ship Cosmodore, which was then in the harbor of San Pedro discharging her cargo of coal into lighters alongside; that while he was engaged in casting off the lines which moored one of these lighters to the vessel, the defendants' tug Warrior proceeded to tow said lighter away, in spite of the warning cries of plaintiff and other seamen, who saw that all the lines had not yet been cast off. The result of this alleged negligence on the part of defendant's employees, the crew of the Warrior, was that one of the lines became entangled round plaintiff's left leg, which was broken, and as he was thrown down and otherwise injured to such an extent that he has been in the hospital ever since, he now seeks to recover \$20,000 damages.

The next citation was issued, October next being set as the return date thereon.

COMMITTED TO AGENTS. Miss Frederickia Amelia Pelike, a native of Germany, 80 years of age, was taken before Judge Smith yesterday morning for examination as to her mental condition, and, upon recommendation of Drs. Cowles and Ellis, the commissioners appointed for the purpose, was duly adjudged insane and committed to the State asylum at Agnew.

The unfortunate woman, who is suffering from recurrent mania, when questioned by the commissioners, stated that she had been in this country about ten years, and that she had a child, now about 8 years of age, who was born in Arizona. She incriminated herself as having committed the unpardonable sin and that she is in communication with God, who told her that she must, in order to expiate her crime, appear naked in the sight of the world. Although unable to appreciate her situation during her examination, the patient knew that something extraordinary was taking place, and at once jumped to the conclusion that the day of judgment had arrived. She thereupon attempted to disrobe in the courtroom, but was restrained by the physicians. As she admitted candidly that she was insane, being asked that she kill some one or destroy herself, she would do so unhesitatingly, it was considered advisable to place her under restraint, and she was therefore committed to the asylum.

DIVORCE BUSINESS. Mrs. Anita Arballo was granted a decree by Judge Smith yesterday afternoon, divorcing her from Manuel Arballo upon the ground that he had failed to provide for her. The defendant allowed the matter to go by default.

Judge Clark heard the case of Mrs. Mattie A. Courchaine vs. Joseph T. Courchaine, an action for divorce upon the ground of desertion, and, at the close of the testimony for the plaintiff, ordered a decree as prayed for, by default.

Suits for divorces upon various grounds have been commenced by Mrs. Annie Pitkin against Charles F. Pitkin, Mrs. Cora Johnson against John Johnson and Mrs. Georgia Cobler against Wilbert Cobler.

Court Notes. In the United States District Court yesterday morning Judge Ross rendered his decision denying the motion in arrest of judgment in the case against Mr. Harris, charged with having violated the anti-lottery law by sending a lottery list through the mails, and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$300, upon the payment of which sum he was discharged.

John Rohn, one of the two men charged with having used cancelled postage stamps at White River, Tulare county, appeared before Judge Ross in the United States District Court yesterday morning and entered his plea of guilty thereto, whereupon the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$50.

Judge Ross and a jury were occupied for several hours yesterday in the trial of the case against Wing Wo, the Chinese charged with having neglected to cancel the internal revenue stamps upon a number of opium boxes, but the jurors being unable to agree, after a deliberation of six hours, were discharged. Three of their number, it is understood, stood out for an acquittal.

Upon motion of the District Attorney an information was filed in Department One yesterday morning, charging William Smith and John Myers with having burglarized the residence of J. P. Hogan at Santa Monica on the 7th inst., and Judge Smith thereupon set Saturday morning next as the time for the arraignment of the defendants.

The standing committee of the Bar Association having reported favorably upon the application of Henry P. Wilson for admission to practice, he was duly admitted by Judge Clark yesterday morning, upon motion of Frank G. Finlayson, Esq.

The second trial of the case of M. S. Cummings vs. S. A. Rendall et al., an action to recover \$2500 damages for an alleged breach of contract, was commenced before Judge Clark in Department Two yesterday, but was not concluded and will be resumed this morning.

Judge Wade tried the case of Mrs. Louise Carr, executrix of the estate of H. C. Carr, deceased, vs. David Galbraith, administrator of the estate of Adam Becker, deceased, an action to recover \$1500, alleged to be due for legal services performed by Carr for Becker, and rendered judgment for the plaintiff therein in the sum of \$750.

In the case of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Trafford et al. vs. James H. Whitworth et al., an action to obtain a partition of the south forty feet of lot 2 in block 10 of Ord's survey, Judge Wade yesterday morning ordered an interlocutory decree and appointed W. S. Waters as referee to sell the property and divide the proceeds.

By consent of the parties thereto Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning ordered judgment for the plaintiff in the case of O. J. Barker et al. vs. John A. Bell et al., an action to foreclose a mortgage.

The defendant in the case of W. H. Mace vs. J. M. Miller having allowed the matter to go by default, Judge Shaw yesterday ordered judgment for the plaintiff therein as prayed for. The action was brought to recover \$145.50 damages for non-payment of the rent and occupancy of a two-story dwelling house at No. 510 South Main street, since June 15 last.

New Suits. Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Petition of Nelson W. Bell for letters of administration to the estate of Ann F. Bell, deceased, who died on June 11 last at New Orleans, La., leaving real and personal property in this county valued at \$12,000.

Petition in voluntary insolvency of L. M. Wagner, a jeweler, who assigns as the causes of his failure, "the very poor trade of the present season and also to

some bad investments in real estate. Liabilities, \$30,432; assets, \$23,600.

Petition of Anna M. Spence for the admission to probate of the will of E. F. Spence, deceased, who died on the 19th inst., leaving real and personal property valued at \$500,000.

Main-street Savings Bank and Trust Company vs. Augusta Hart et al., suit to foreclose a mortgage for \$1800 on a lot in the Leggett tract, Pasadena.

Petition of Ray H. Carlton for letters of administration to the estate of J. J. Carlton, deceased, who died on the 15th inst., leaving real and personal property valued at \$9300.

Today's Calendar. DEPARTMENT ONE—Judge Smith. Clear.

DEPARTMENT TWO—Judge Clark. Estate of D. N. Wibley, Jr., deceased; letters.

Mrs. L. M. Bigelow vs. Bartolo Ballerino, to quiet title.

M. S. Cummings vs. S. A. Rendall et al., on trial.

DEPARTMENT THREE—Judge Wade. Dan McFarland vs. Theo. Weisenlander; attachment.

James Slauson vs. J. L. Wheeler et al., foreclosure.

DEPARTMENT FOUR—Judge Van Dyke. Mrs. Helen M. Lowell vs. Leonard Parker; on trial.

DEPARTMENT FIVE—Judge Shaw. Clear.

DEPARTMENT SIX—Judge McKinley. Wencil Diaz vs. H. H. Barker; for possession.

S. E. Douglas vs. James W. Foster; for rent.

THOSE PARASITES. The Entomological Department Indorse, the Action of the Fruit-growers.

Appropos to the discussion awakened by the determined action of the fruit-growers in adopting strong resolutions against the spreading of the reports that the new parasites were making noticeable and telling inroads upon the red and black scales, when in reality the colonies imported over a year ago have not increased materially in numbers, nor produced any perceptible effect in stopping the ravages of the pests, comes a communication from the Entomological Department at Washington, through private correspondence, sustaining the recent action of the growers and furnishing logical and conclusive arguments to prove that the parasites are really not such a power for good as numerous brilliant-hued statements would make them appear to be.

The department avers that when the *Vedalia cardinalis* were imported the circumstances were entirely different for various reasons:

The white scale, it will be remembered, is indigenous to Australia, but has always been held in check there by the *Vedalia*, its common enemy. Hence, the parasite would naturally prove as efficient in this country, which it did.

Now in the case of the red and black scales, the proposition is placed upon an entirely different basis. These scales are both natives of Southern Europe, including the Mediterranean region and Japan, but they are entirely foreign to Australia and were imported there, as they were here, upon fruit and branches brought into the country.

It then follows that the new Australian parasites are not the natural enemies of the black and red scales, and it also transpires that the scales named above in Australia to a great, if not greater, extent than they do here.

It is upon the above argument that the Washington authorities base their hypothesis, and conclude by heartily indorsing the good sense and prompt action of the Southern California fruit-growers in sitting down upon the useless parasites.

A CRANK.

Elias Wange of San Francisco on the Desert.

The San Francisco detectives are considerably worked up over the disappearance of a young man who left that city under peculiar circumstances on the 14th inst.

The following description of the missing man has been furnished to the police: Left his home in San Francisco on September 14, 1892. Age 32, eyes dark brown and deep set, dark hair, height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 155 pounds, broad shoulders, one of front teeth missing, wore full dark beard, which last seen, upon the sides of middle fingers crippled (cannot say which hand or finger), dressed in coarse light mixed suit pretty well worn, brown overcoat, black derby hat, always carried heavy cane; born in Austria, Jewish extraction, speaks with German accent, business, manufacturer of picture frames; has acted of late as though his mind was affected; hobby, religion; given to religious discussion. A few weeks ago stated was going to the Yuma Desert to see how long he could live without food.

Excursion from the East. On the Santa Fé overland, yesterday, came an excursion, consisting of Samuel W. Polke, Chicago; Fred Wagner and wife, Philadelphia; Ed Duncan and wife, New York; Mrs. C. B. Hewitt, Cincinnati; Mrs. Sarah E. Gaylord and daughter, Boston; Ed G. Nye and wife, New Bedford, Mass.; Mrs. B. T. Ingalls and daughter, Chicago; Charles Holt and family, London, England; W. S. B. Hughes, J. E. Lockwood and wife, C. E. Brown and family, W. E. Lockwood and wife, Boston; S. S. Burt, Corning, N. Y.; M. J. Galpin, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. M. J. Dickinson and daughter, Miss Belle Shoup, Kansas City; J. W. Gore and family, Havana, Ill.; Mrs. C. S. Collier and child, Riverside, Cal.; Mrs. C. Locks, Toledo, O.; Mrs. C. S. Slack, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. A. King, Kansas City; Mrs. M. E. Betch, St. Louis; Miss Emma Rosebrough, Lawrenceville, Ill.; Mrs. J. G. Fox and family, Chicago; Miss Annie Lowrey, Manchester, N. H.; Mrs. J. I. Case, Mrs. Annie Durand, Boston; James M. Walling, Montreal, Canada; E. C. Way and wife, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Elizabeth Cole and family, Marion, O.; Mrs. J. M. Fuller, Detroit, Mich.

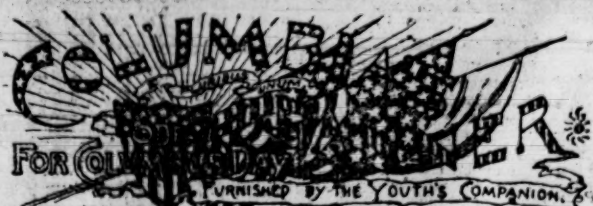
Third Motion of the Earth. Marshal Wheeler of Oregon lectured to a moderate-sized audience at Temperance Temple last evening on the third motion of the earth. His theory is that, once in 20,000 years, the poles of the earth are changed, the great ball turning half over and bringing the polar regions to the tropics. It is by such a cataclysm which occurred about 5000 years ago, that Mr. Wheeler accounts for the remains of tropical flora and fauna which are found frozen in the ice of the frigid zone. It is by this also that he accounts for evidences of glacial action found by Prof. Agassiz in tropical regions.

The lecture was illustrated with large maps and working models to represent the earth in its various motions. Mr. Wheeler will lecture again next Tuesday evening.

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and, if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

RING up telephone 466 for John Wieland and Nyeckelburg Bottled Beer, delivered free of charge.

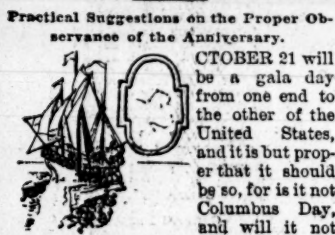
SLICED HAM, Chipped Beef, Cooked Ham, Tongues and Sausages, Steaks, soft ketchup.



"God helping me," cried Columbus, "though fair or foul the breeze, I will sail and sail till I find the land beyond the western sea!" So an eagle might leave its eyrie, bent, though the blue should bar, To fold its wings on the loftiest peak of an undiscovered star! And into the vast and void abyss he followed the setting sun; Nor gulfs nor gales could fright his sails till the wondrous quest was done. But Oh, the weary vigils, the murmuring, torturing days, Till the Pinta's gun, and the shout of "Land!" set the black night ablaze! Till the shore lay fair as Paradise in morning's balm and gold, And a world was won from the conquered deep, and the tale of the ages told! Uplift the starry Banner! The best age is begun! We are the heirs of the mariners whose voyage that morn was done, Measureless lands Columbus gave and rivers through zones that roll, But his rarest, noblest bounty was a New World for the Soul! For he sailed from the Past with its stifling walls, to the Future's open sky, And the ghosts of gloom and fear were laid as the breath of heaven went by; And the pedant's pride and the lordling's scorn were lost, in that vital air, As fogs are lost when sun and wind sweep ocean blue and bare; And Freedom and larger Knowledge dawned clear, the sky to span, The birthright, not of priest or king, but of every child of man! Uplift the New World's Banner to greet the exultant sun! Let its rosy gleams still follow his beams as swift to west they run, Till the wide air rings with shout and hymn to welcome it shining high, And our eagle from lone Katakhdin to Shasta's snow can fly In the light of its stars as fold on fold is flung to the autumn sky! Uplift it, Youths and Maidens, with songs and loving cheers; Through triumphs, raptures, it has waved, through agonies and tears, Columbia looks from sea to sea and thrills with joy to know, Her myriad sons, as one, would leap to shield it from a foe! And you who soon will be the State, and shape each great decree, Oh, vow to live and die for it, if glorious death must be! The brave of all the centuries gone this starry Flag have wrought; In dungeons dim, on gory fields, its light and peace were bought; And you who front the future—whose days our dreams fulfill—On Liberty's immortal height, oh, plant it firmer still! For it floats for broadest learning; for the soul's supreme release; For law disdaining license; for righteousness and peace; For valor born of justice, and its amplest scope and plan Makes a queen of every woman, a king of every man! While forever, like Columbus, o'er Truth's unfathomed main It pilots to the hidden isles, a grander realm to gain. Ah! what a mighty trust is ours, the noblest ever sung, To keep this Banner spotless its kindred stars among! Our fleets may throng the oceans—our forts the headlands crown—Our mines their treasures lavish for mint and mart and town—Rich fields and flocks and busy looms bring plenty, far and wide—And statelier temples deck the land than Rome's or Athens' pride—And science dare the mysteries of earth and wave and sky—Till none with us in splendor and strength and skill can vie; Yet, should we reckon Liberty and Manhood less than these, And slight the right of the humblest between our circling seas—Should we be false to our sacred past, our fathers' God forgetting, This Banner would lose its luster, our sun be nigh his setting! But the dawn will sooner forget the east, the tides their ebb and flow, Than you forget our radiant Flag and its matchless gifts forego! Nay! you will keep it high-advanced with ever brightening way—The Banner whose light betokens the Lord's divine day—Leading the nations gloriously in Freedom's holy way! No cloud on the field of azure—no stain on the rosy bars—God bless you, Youths and Maidens, as you guard the Stripes and Stars!

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

COLUMBUS DAY.



Practical Suggestions on the Proper Observance of the Anniversary.

OCTOBER 21 will be a gala day from one end to the other of the United States, and it is but proper that it should be so, for it is not Columbus Day, and will it not

commemorate the discovery of a world which in the comparatively short time of four centuries has emerged from the blackness of the forest and the ignorance of the savage into the blazing sun of prosperity and the noontide of intelligence?

Now that the official programme for the uniform popular celebration of Columbus Day has been published, the question of the participation by this community in the national exercises becomes a live issue.

It goes without saying that the people of this locality will not be backward in evidencing their patriotism by an appropriate celebration of the memorable day, and a few suggestions as to the best method of executing this commendable design may not be amiss at this time.

In the first place, it should be borne in mind that it is intended that the school children should be the principal participants in the exercises. The pupils are to be at their places in school at 9 o'clock as usual. It is desirable that business be entirely suspended so that the relatives of the pupils may also be present. Printed programmes should be provided when possible, and the exercises will of course be subject to the limitations of the scholars, but everything which may be done should tend to the central ideas of Columbus' achievement and the remarkable progress of the country under the impetus of education. Appropriate patriotic decorations are necessary, and allegorical tableaux will add greatly to the effectiveness and enjoyment of the exercises. Music is also desirable.

In the afternoon comes the citizens' celebration, but, as in the morning exercises, the school children should take the most prominent part. Of course in the country districts this will not be the case, and the afternoon should be devoted to games for the young people and social gatherings for their elders, though every house should be decorated with the national colors. In the towns the afternoon should be devoted to some sort of formal celebration, in which all of the civic and military organizations should be invited to participate.

A review of school children after they have reached the reviewing stand and saluted the flag will add much to the "life and color" of the scene. A mass meeting of the citizens should follow during the day, when the best orators of the locality, and the most eloquent of the declaimers among the children—say one from each school—might deliver addresses appropriate to the occasion. The topics of these speeches will readily suggest themselves, but it must be borne in mind that anything relating to Columbus will be more interesting than anything else on such an occasion. The flag salute, the ode and the patriotic songs should be executed by the children without a hitch, and for this reason a great deal

of preliminary work will have to be done by them.

Upon the school teachers will devolve the greatest portion of this labor. Each teacher should at once, if it has not already been done, present the matter of the celebration of Columbus Day to his pupils, and it should be laid before the young people in such a manner that each will be anxious to contribute as much as possible to the success of the affair. Enthusiasm is what is wanted and needed, for without it failure must result. Let each teacher select committees on reception, on decorations, on exercises, on printing, on newspapers, on arrangements and on finance. The principal must be actually if not nominally the directing spirit of each committee.

At the morning exercises at the schools the veterans should have charge of the flag and should also act as guards of honor to the schools on the march to the reviewing stand. The peculiar appropriateness of the veterans being the special patrons of the school celebration is apparent. Money and the active co-operation of the citizens at large are absolutely necessary to the success of the celebration, and these should and probably will be promptly forthcoming.

Only the general outlines of exercises suggested in the official programme are here given. These may be enlarged or contracted to conform to the wishes and possibilities of the celebrants.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

He Recommends the General Observance of Columbus Day on Oct. 21.

Whereas, by a joint resolution, approved June 20, 1892, it was resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, "That the president of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, on the 21st of October, 1492, by public demonstrations and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, in pursuance of the aforesaid joint resolution, do hereby appoint Friday, Oct. 21, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. On that day let the people so far as possible cease from toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four completed centuries of American life.

Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the center of the day's demonstration. Let the national flag float over every school house in the country, and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship.

In the churches and in the other places of assembly of the people let there be expressions of gratitude to divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer, and for the divine care and guidance which have directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

By the President JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

NEW AND OLD BOOKS, magazines, etc. Book Exchange, cor. Second and Main.

THE FOUR CENTURIES

ADDRESS FOR COLUMBUS DAY

PREPARED BY THE YOUTH'S COMPANION



THE spectacle America presents this day is without precedent in history. From ocean to ocean—in city, village and countryside—the children of the states are marshaled, and marching under the banner of the nation, and with them the people are gathering around the school house.

Men are recognizing today the most impressive anniversary since Rome celebrated her thousandth year—the 400th anniversary of the stepping of a hemisphere into the world's life; four completed centuries of a new social order; the celebration of liberty and enlightenment organized into a civilization.

And while during these hours the federal government of these United States strikes the keynote of this great American day that gives honor to the common American, institution which unites us all, we assemble here that we, too, may exalt the free school that embodies the American principle of universal enlightenment and equality, the most characteristic product of the four centuries of American life.

Four hundred years ago this morning the Pinta's gun broke the silence and announced the discovery of this hemisphere. It was a virgin world. Human life hitherto upon it had been without significance. In the Old World for thousands of years civilized men had been trying experiments in social order. They had been found wanting. But here was an untouched soil that lay ready for a new experiment in civilization. All things were ready. New forces had come to light full of overturning power in the Old World. In the New World they were to work together with a mighty harmony.

It was for Columbus, propelled by this fresh life, to reveal the land where these new forces were to be given space for development, and where the awaited trial of the new civilization was to be made.

Today we reach our most memorable milestone. We look backward and we look forward.

Backward we see the first mustering of modern ideas; their long conflict with Old World theories, which were also transported hither. We see stalwart men and brave women one moment on the shore, then disappearing in dim forests. We hear the ax. We see the flame of burning cabins and hear the cry of the savage. We see the never ceasing wagon trains always toiling westward. We behold log cabins becoming villages, then cities. We watch the growth of institutions out of little beginnings—schools becoming an educational system; meeting houses leading into organic Christianity; town meetings growing to political movements; county discussions developing federal governments.

We see hardy men with intense convictions grappling, struggling, often amid battle smoke, and some idea characteristic of the New World always triumphing. We see settlements knitting together into a nation with singleness of purpose. We note the birth of the modern system of industry and commerce and its striking forth into unmeasured wealth, making the millions members one of another as sentiment could never bind. And under it all, through it all, we fasten on certain principles ever operating and reigning—the leadership of manhood; equal rights for every soul; universal enlightenment as the source of progress. These last are the principles that have shaped America; these principles are the true Americanism.

We look forward. We are conscious we are in a period of transition. Needs in education, in political economy, in social science are undergoing revisions. There is a large uncertainty about the outcome. But faith in the underlying principles of Americanism and in God's destiny for the republic makes a firm ground of hope. The coming century promises to be more than ever the age of the people—an age that shall develop a greater care for the rights of the weak and make a more solid provision for the development of each individual by the education that meets his need.

As no prophet among our fathers on the 300th anniversary of America could have pictured what this new day would do, so no man can this day reach out and grasp the 100 years upon which the nation is now entering. On the victorious results of the completed centuries the principles of Americanism will build our fifth century. Its material progress is beyond our conception, but we may be sure that in the social relations of men with men the most triumphant gains are to be expected. America's fourth century has been glorious; America's fifth century must be happy.

One institution more than another has wrought out the achievement of the past, and is today most trusted for the future. Our fathers in their wisdom knew that the foundations of liberty, fraternity and equality must be universal education. The free school therefore was conceived the cornerstone of the republic. Washington and Jefferson recognized that the education of citizens is not the prerogative of church or of other private interest; that while religious training belongs to the church, and while technical and higher culture may be given by private institutions, the training of citizens in the common knowledge and the common duties of citizenship belongs irrevocably to the state.

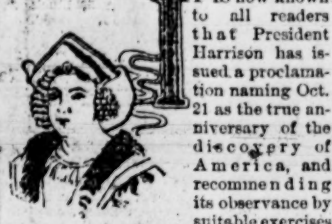
We therefore on this anniversary of America present the public school as the proudest expression of the principle of enlightenment which Columbus grasped by faith. We uplift the system of free and universal education as the master force which under God has been informing each of our generations with the peculiar truths of Americanism. America therefore gathers her sons around the school house today as the institution closest to the people, most characteristic of the people and fullest of hope for the people.

Today America's fifth century begins. The world's twentieth century will soon be here. To the thirteen millions now in the American schools the command of the coming years belongs. We, the youth of America, who today unite to march as one army under the sacred flag, understand our duty. We pledge ourselves that the far shall not be stained, and

that America shall mean equal opportunity and justice for every citizen and brotherhood for the world.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Prepared for the National Columbian Public School Celebration of Oct. 21.



It is now known to all readers that President Harrison has issued a proclamation naming Oct. 21 as the true anniversary of the discovery of America, and recommending its observance by suitable exercises in all the schools of the United States.

A uniform programme for every school in America, to be used on Columbus Day simultaneously with the dedicatory exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition grounds in Chicago, will give an impressive unity to the popular celebration. Accordingly, when the superintendents of education last February accepted the plan for this national public school celebration, they instructed their executive committee to prepare an official programme of exercises for the day, uniform for every school.

The following programme has been prepared by the committee:

The schools should assemble at 9 a. m. in their various rooms. At 9:30 the detail of veterans is expected to arrive. It is to be met at the entrance of the yard by the color guard of pupils, escorted with dignity to the building and presented to the principal. The principal then gives the signal and the several teachers conduct their pupils to the yard to drumbeat or other music, and arrange them in hollow square about the flag, the veterans and color guard taking places by the flag itself. The master of ceremonies then gives the command, "Attention!" and begins the exercises by reading the proclamation.

1. READING OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. By the Master of Ceremonies.

At the close of the reading he announces: "In accordance with this recommendation by the president of the United States, and as a sign of our devotion to our country, let the flag of the nation be unfurled above this school."

2. RAISING OF THE FLAG. By the Veterans.

As the flag reaches the masthead the veterans will lead the assembly in "Three Cheers for Old Glory."

3. SALUTE TO THE FLAG. By the Pupils.

At a signal from the principal the pupils, in ordered ranks, hands to the side, face the flag. Another signal is given: every pupil gives the flag the military salute—right hand lifted palm downward, to a line with the forehead and close to it. Standing thus all repeat together slowly, "I pledge allegiance to my flag and the republic for which it stands: one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." At the words "to my flag" the right hand is extended gracefully, palm upward, toward the flag, and remains in this gesture till the end of the affirmation, whereupon all hands immediately drop to the side. Then, still standing, as the instruments strike a chord, all will sing "America"—"My country, 'tis of thee."

4. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GOD. Prayer or Scripture.

5. SONG OF COLUMBUS DAY. By Pupils and Audience.

Air—"Lyons."

Columbia, my land! all hail the glad day When first to thy strand Hope pointed the way! Hail him who thro' darkness first followed the Flame That led where the Mayflower of Liberty came.

Land of the brave, the star of the valiant and free! Thy flag is the banner of freedom and peace. No fields of the Earth so enchantingly shine, No air breathes such incense, such music as thine.

Humanity's home! thy sheltering breast Gives welcome and room to strangers oppressed. Aye, children of Hunger and Misery and Wrong Find life in thy freedom and joy in thy song.

The fairest estate the lowly may hold, Thy poor may grow great, thy feeble grow bold. For worth is the watchword to noble degree, And manhood is mighty where manhood is free.

6. THE ADDRESS. "The Meaning of the Four Centuries." A declamation of the special address prepared for the occasion by The Youth's Companion.

7. THE ODE. "Columbia's Banner." A reading of the poem written for the occasion by Edna Dean Proctor.

8. ADDRESSES BY CITIZENS AND NATIONAL SONGS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Francis Bellamy, chairman, representing The Youth's Companion, Boston. John W. Dickinson, secretary of the Massachusetts board of education. Thomas B. Stockwell, commissioner of Rhode Island public schools. W. R. Garrett, superintendent of public instruction of Tennessee. Ferris S. Fitch, superintendent of public instruction of Michigan.

The School Review.

One of the most striking suggestions for the local observances of Columbus Day is that in every town and city in the land the schools parade after the morning exercises of the celebration. While this is not specifically included in the official programme prepared for the day, it is strongly urged by the committee of educators who have had the uniform celebration in charge.

If there is a general parade of the civic and military organizations a "public school review" should be its most honored feature. If there is no general procession the schools alone might be reviewed. Let the pupils meet at their school houses at a designated hour and be conducted by efficient marshals, without delays and in perfect order, to their places in the line. The army veterans north and south, the blue and the gray alike, are properly to march with the schools as special guards of honor. As the reviewing stand is reached each part of the column can salute the flag with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and caps.

The various patriotic organizations might fittingly be invited both to the morning exercises and to serve, in addition to the veterans, as escorts in the review. The beauty of the review would be heightened if each school carried both the national flag and a distinctive banner of its own. The review also might be made impressive by symbolic floats; models of the "old red school house" and of the ship of Columbus are among the appropriate subjects. This feature, however, should not be attempted unless it can be effectively done. In all cases, let it be said, the fantastic should be rigorously barred from the procession.

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